FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 AUGUST 1986

Israel

An Israeli-Egyptian summit will probably be held in the first half of September on Egyptian soil, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres revealed in a Jerusalem television interview, adding that the meeting will be held after the signing of the arbitral compromis and the Egyptian ambassador's arrival in Israel. The meeting will "deal with the future," he said, and the two sides will discuss ways to improve bilateral relations and promote the Middle East peace process. Asked about contacts with Morocco in the aftermath of the Ifrane meeting, Peres asserted that contacts "are being, and will be held," noting that a "practical relationship" is being established between Israel and Morocco "in the agricultural and other fields."

Jerusalem radio subsequently provided further details of the summit arrangements reached during Israeli envoy Avraham Tamir's visit to Egypt, disclosing that the Egyptians offered to hold the meeting 9-10 or 10-11 September in either Ismailia, Alexandria, or another location chosen by President Husni Mubarak. The radio's report contradicts its previously reported announcement that Tamir failed to secure a date for the summit during his visit to Egypt. Egyptian sources cited by the radio confirmed that the summit will be held in September and predicted that the new Egyptian ambassador to Israel will be 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, a "veteran" diplomat who was involved in the Palestinian autonomy talks.

Iran

Qom Car Bomb Arrests — All the members of a group responsible for the 16 August car bomb explosion in Qom have been arrested, the information minister announced in an interview with Tehran radio. The same individuals, who used explosives brought in from Iraq in the Qom attack, were "actively involved" in at least five bombings in Tehran and Qom since 1980, he disclosed. The minister also revealed the arrest of another group responsible for a series of blasts in Tehran, adding that plans to bomb a Tehran Friday prayers sermon "last month" were foiled. "Almost every counterrevolutionary band" is involved in the bombings, he said, adding that Iraqi intelligence provided money and resources to the groups.

London Blast Reaction — The explosion that killed an activist hostile to the Islamic Republic was condemned by the Iranian Embassy in a statement cited by IRNA. The London embassy claimed to have information that an unidentified group was intending to carry out a terrorist act against it. Meanwhile, a friend of the victim claimed that embassy personnel used "threats and abuse" to harass the activist, London *Press Association* reported.

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported that 17 people were killed or wounded during further fighting in East Beirut between supporters and opponents of Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Samir Ja'ja'. The clashes centered round the Al-Ashrafiyah area, where Marun Mash'alani and his supporters were surrounded in a barracks. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon announced that one person was injured by a bomb explosion in East Beirut 21 August.

On the Muslim side, Labor and Education Minister Salim al-Huss accused "influential armed sides" in East Beirut of procuring the release of a woman suspected of planting car bombs in West Beirut, according to Beirut radio, which also cited a statement by a "highly placed security source" that the woman was smuggled out of the Military Court building after having admitted her guilt.

In the south, a landmine explosion killed an Irish UNIFIL soldier and wounded two others, Beirut radio announced 21 August.

Libya

Visiting Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni said that Libya and Uganda have established a committee to study political cooperation, and an economic committee to take the necessary measures for the "creation of economic integration" between the two countries, Tripoli radio reported. Museveni disclosed that Uganda will provide agricultural products in exchange for Libyan oil, according to AFP.

The Yemens

The UAE weekly *Al-Ittihad Al-Usbu'i* claimed that former PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad met Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf in separate meetings in Sanaa "recently," WAM reported. The meetings, undertaken by Syria and the PLO as efforts toward a dialogue between the PDRY Government and supporters of 'Ali Nasir, achieved no progress, the newspaper continued.

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Klibi, USSR Official Discuss Middle East Issues

LD202105 Kuwait KUNA in English 1830 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Tunis, Aug 20 (KUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi met here Wednesday with visiting Soviet Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Vladimir Petrovskiy.

The Soviet official told reporters following the meeting that the talks with Klibi have dealt with the Middle East crisis and possible solutions for the ongoing Iraq-Iran war.

He added that his country "is prepared for engaging in immediate joint efforts toward a settlement in the Middle East. Such a settlement will be a good example for solving regional crises in other areas of the world."

On the other hand, Klibi also received the permanent representatives of Djibouti and South Yemen to the Arab League.

Arab League sources said the meetings were held within the framework of the efforts Klibi is exerting to contain the problem between the Governments of Djibouti and South Yemen after a Djibouti airplane was forced to land in Aden early this week.

PLO Official, Soviet Envoy Meet in Helsinki

LD201740 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] A representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO, Zuhayr al-Wazir, had a discussion with the Soviet ambassador to Finland, Vladimir Sobolev, in Helsinki today. The PLO Information Office announced after the meeting that the Soviet Union will continue to give its full support to the Palestinian cause. According to the announcement, Sobolev stated that the purpose of Monday's meeting of Soviet and Israeli representatives was not the establishment of diplomatic relations between the countries and that the Soviet Union has not changed its policy with regard to Israel.

Hawatimah Says Fatah To Abrogate Amman Accord

JN201212 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0940 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Aug (WAKH) — DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah has stated that the Palestinian reconciliation dialogue will start with those Palestinian factions that will attend; those that do not attend the reconciliation conference or obstruct its convocation do not want national unity. In an interview with the Abu Dhabi paper *Al-Ittihad* today, Hawatimah revealed that a Fatah Movement delegation which recently visited Moscow had pledged to the Soviet leaders to abrogate the Amman agreement and abandon the formula of the Palestinian-Jordanian joint delegation contained in this agreement. He said that those who set the abrogation of the Amman agreement as a condition for any Palestinian dialogue are in reality rejecting national dialogue and continue to adopt a divisionist policy.

Hawatimah said that the Fatah Movement pledged to the Palestinian Democratic Alliance and to the Soviet leaders that it willabrogate the Amman agreement during the dialogue among the Palestinian factions and before the PNC convenes. It also pledged to firmly abide by the right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of a Palestinian state, and by the right of representation and the rejection of any participation in or delegation of this representation.

Hawatimah said that the Fatah Movement has also pledged to abandon for good the formula of the Palestinian-Jordanian joint delegation stipulated in the Amman agreement which conflicts with the Rabat and Fes summit resolutions. He added that Fatah also expressed its readiness to abide by the Aden-Algiers agreement stressing the democratic character of the PLO institutions, the reorganization of the PLO leadership, the election of a collective leadership or chairmanship committee that will be tasked with tackling daily political, organizational, military, and financial affairs, and reaching an agreement on the bases for national dialogue, particularly now that the term of the last PNC has ended.

On relations with Syria, Hawatimah said that the Fatah Movement haspledged to the Soviet leaders that it will resume relations with Syria on the basis of joint struggle against all U.S.-Zionist solutions, including Camp David, Reagan's plan, and the Peres autonomy plan.

PFP's Habash Calls on Fatah To Cancel Amman Accord

JN201926 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, Aug 20 (QNA) — Secretary Geenral of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine Dr. George Habash has called for "a sound political and organizationa! basis to achieve the Palestinian national unity."

In an interview with the Al-Shariqah based newspaper *Al-Khalij* he pointed out that the main condition for starting the natioanl unity talks is to cancel the Amman agreement signed with Jordan in February 1985.

He also welcomed the Algerian initiative to resume the talks and called on Fatah Leaders "to give at least one gesture that would prove that they would cancel the Amman agreement."

Dr Habash pointed out that the basis for national unity depends on rejecting the American peace initiatives, defining the Palestinian allies and linking themselves to the Arab freedom movements as well as establishing sound relations with Syria."

He also called for "a collective and democratic leadership within the PLO" the would represent all Palestinian factions in the National Council and the Executive Committee.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Discusses Gulf War

LD191500 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1255 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Aug (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, today stated that the United States and the Soviet Union are showing interest in ending the Iraq-Iran war which has been going on since September 1980.

In a statement to journalists the Kuwaiti official expressed the hope that the statement made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz regarding agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on the necessity to end this war "is a genuine and serious call." Shaykh Sabah said: "It appears that they — the two superpowers — have reached, during their recent negotiations, anagreement regarding the halting of this war and placing this topic on the agenda of the Gorbachev-Reagan summit which is expected to be held at the end of the year."

The Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister expressed hope that the Iraq-Iran war will gain more serious attention from the leaders of the nonaligned states during their summit which will be held at the end of this month in Harare, Zimbabwe. This attention is neccessary in view of the seriousness of the continuation of this war, which has been going on for 7 years, which is threatening the security of the entire region, and which may ultimately lead to the intervention of the big powers in the affairs of the region.

He said that he will be discussing the issue of the war with officials in Austria, Finland, the GDR, Italy, and France during his tour of these countries next month. Shaykh Sabah added in reply to a question that the Gulf war issue will be given great attention during the meeting which will be held between the foreign ministers of the GCC member-states and their opposite numbers in the EEC in New York during the new session of the UN General Assembly. He pointed out that the issue of the war will be also be discussed during the meeting between the foreign ministers of the GCC member-states and the U.S. secretary of state. The Kuwaiti official said that he will be meeting in New York with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, and will be discussing with him the Iraq-Iran war, the Palestinian question, and issues of mutual interest.

PDRY

Former President Meets Syrian, PLO Officials

JN210745 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0655 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Aug (WAM) — The weekly *Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i* reported today that former PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad met in Sanaa recently with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Salah Khalaf, Fatah second-in-command, separately as part of the current Arab efforts to start a dialogue between the PDRY Government and supporters of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

The paper cited informed sources as saying that the two meetings did not make any progress in these efforts, which are being undertaken by Syria and the PLO, in view of the PDRY Government's insistence that any solution sought must be within the framework of the general amnesty decision which was issued by the higher political leadership in Aden. This decision excluded 48 party leaders, including 'Ali Nasir, and announced that they will be tried in court or in absentia.

Official Returns From Delivering Message to YAR

EA202226 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Returning from Al-Ta'z, Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit, member of the Central Committee and minister of state for union affairs, arrived in Aden this evening after a visit to the northern part of the homeland.

On his return, Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit gave a statement to *Aden News Agency* in which he said he was carrying a message to Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, from his brother,Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and the secretary general of the General People's Conference. The message was in reply to the message he had conveyed to Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih concerning the coordination of unity issues and new issues at the Yemen, Arab, and international levels.

In his statement, he pointed out that the message of Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih stressed the importance of continuing the joint meetings to strengthen joint unity work between the two parts and the necessity of coordination [words indistinct].

Mubarak Addresses Group of 77 Delegations

NC201328 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Speech by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to members of the delegations attending the Group of 77 conference on 20 August; place not given — recorded]

[Text] It is a very great pleasure for me to meet with brothers who represent the fraternal countries belonging to the Nonaligned Movement's Group of 77. The current meetings in Cairo remind us of the 1964 nonalignment summit in our capital, the summit at which the Group of 77 was born.

In fact, I expect very good results from this conference. Most of us come from developing countries; there must be full cooperation among developing states. Although the developing countries suffer from several problems, particularly economic ones, we still must not confront or adopt an antagonistic stand against the rich countries. Instead, we must strive for cooperation among ourselves, as developing states, in an effort to upgrade our standards. There are several areas in which developing nations can cooperate, and this will ultimately allow these nations to raise their people's standard of living.

After examining the agenda of this conference, it is my hope that its participants will achieve positive results, God willing, that will serve the interests of all our countries. Since you are holding your meetings in the Middle East, it is my duty to point out that we have several problems in this region. These problems are exhausting the resources of the countries in the Middle East and adversely affecting the interests of their people. There is the problem of the Gulf war, which is meaningless and which must come to an end. We believe that having the invovled parties sit at a negotiating table is better than the terrible exhaustion and blood now being shed. This war will only bring about more ruination, destruction, and bankruptcy. We also have the horrible war in Lebanon, a conflict which has resulted in bloodshed and which involves the settling of accounts on Lebanese territories. We call on the Lebanese parties to band together and find a solution for their problems that will allow Lebanon to again become the prosperous country it once was.

Regarding the Palestinian issue, which has lasted for more than 30 years and which is the cause behind almost all other pending difficulties, we are doing our best to arrive at a solution for it in a practical and realistic manner. We have been able to regain control over almost all of our land in the Sinai with the exception of Tabah, an issue which is about to be settled. Despite this fact, we will continue to exert maximum effort to reach a solution to the chronic Palestinian problem with all interested parties; namely, the PLO, the Israelis, our Jordanian brothers, the United States, and even the Soviet Union. We have a clear-cut policy as far as this issue and others are concerned. We are doing our utmost to find a solution on the basis of a realistic attitude and without any maneuvering. Once we reach a solution for the Palestinian issue, we believe that many of the region's other problems will be settled as well. The Palestinian problem affects both the Lebanese issue and the Gulf war. I believe that a soluton to the Palestinian problem might greatly alleviate the tension in Lebanon and the Gulf.

In conclusion, I would like to affirm that cooperation among the developing states — and we in Egypt spare no effort in this regard and cooperate as much as possible with some developing nations — will raise the living standard of the people in these countries. Before I end my speech, I would like to say that we support the just causes in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. I thank you and wish you good luck and success for your countries, and, God willing, I hope we will meet again.

President Meets Bangladesh Envoy, Group of 77 Members

NC201037 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Kazi Zafar Ahmed, Bangladesh deputy prime minister and foreign minister [title as heard], this morning. The meeting was also attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The Bangladesh foreign minister stated that he had given President Mubarak a message from Bangladesh President Hussain Ershad on bilateral relations and ways to promote them.

President Mubarak has also met with the heads and members of delegations taking part in the Group of 77 conference currently being held in Cairo.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Arrives in Baghdad

JN210626 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0610 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Aug (INA) — Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman arrived here at dawn today on an official visit to Iraq that will last several days. During the visit, he will hold talks on bilateral relations and issues of common interest.

INA Reports Oil Minister's Magazine Interview

JN201046 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0935 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Aug (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi has said that Iraq has no plans to increase its current oil production capacity which amounts to 2 million barrels per day [BPD] until the end of this year.

In a press statement to the magazine *Alif Ba'* published here today, the minister stressed that Iraq is anxious to achieve a balance between the production level and prices in a manner that would ensure reasonable revenues to Iraq.

He said: When Iraq established new pipelines, it had no intention of using them to their full capacity because we do not want to harm ourselves or the OPEC member-states. Moreover, we do not want to produce oil arbitrarily. He pointed out that these pipelines are strategic and were established for flexibility, and they would not necessarily be used to their full capacity at all times. However, the minister said: In case one of our oil terminals stops for any reason, we will use these pipelines so as not to confine ourselves to a narrow corner.

The oil minister stressed that Iraq's oil exports will reach 6 million BPD when the war ends, when our outlet to the Arab Gulf is regained and when exports are resumed from the southern oil fields. The minister affirmed that under no circumstances will Iraq accept a smaller quota than Iran's as long as the war continues. He said that Iraq should be given a similar quota to Iran's to be able to defend its land due to the fact that it is the victim of aggression.

He said that this Iraqi stand is justified because Iran exploits its oil revenues to carry out aggressions against Iraq and create confusion in the region. Therefore, he said that OPEC should not help Iran by making its quota larger than Iraq's. He added: If OPEC does so, then this would help Iran continue its aggression against Iraq.

The oil minister said: By not defining Iraq's quota, the OPEC states admitted that Iraq deserves this right more than any other OPEC member-state due to Iraq's larger reserves and the Iraqi war effort.

Al-'Uraybi denounced the Libyan and Iranian regimes' irresponsible stands and their production of large amounts of oil which exceeded the quotas set by OPEC. He said that this was the major reason for the drop in oil prices. He ridiculed the Iranian oil minister's claims that Iran can affect Iraq's oil exports, saying that the whole world knows that Iraq is the one that can do this to Iran through its siege of Khark Island, attacks on oil tankers, and its raid on Sirri Island.

The oil minister called for an OPEC long-term strategy. He pointed out that the absence of this strategy harms the organization and its oil prices.

Concluding, the minister said: As a member-state of the OPEC strategy committee, Iraq will exert efforts to protect the interests of OPEC and the consumer states.

UN Asked To Distribute Letter on Iranian Shelling

JN200848 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] United Nations, 20 Aug (INA) — Iraq has asked UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to distribute its letter on Iran's shelling of Iraqi residential areas during 'Id al-Adha to the UN Security Council members. In this letter, delivered by the Iraqi charge d'affaires at the United Nations to Javier Perez de Cuellar, Iraq refuted Iran's allegation that it was abiding by the UN Secretary General's call to refrain from shelling residential areas as of 'Id al-Adha.

In its letter, Iraq said that the Iranian long-range artillery shelling of Basra on 15 August, the first day of 'Id al-Adha, destroyed seven houses and four cars. The letter also mentioned that Iranian long-range artillery shelling of Basra, Abu al-Khasib, and Al-'Uzayr on 16 August wounded 6 civilians and destroyed 12 houses, 6 shops, and 4 cars and that the resumption of the shelling of these cities on 17 August killed 2 civilians, wounded 4 others, and destroyed 2 houses and 3 cars.

The letter also mentioned that the shelling on 18 August, the last day of 'Id al-Adha, wounded 12 civilians and destroyed 3 houses in Basra.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,332

JN201702 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,332 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 20 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. As long as this country remains under our wise, courageous leadership and as long as our men are vying with each other in fighting the enemies and accomplishing great deeds to share in the honor of defending Iraq and its sons, we will always realize successive victories and our enemies will always be humiliated in this world and in the hereafter.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. With impeccable planning and their well-known courage, our Air Force pilots continue to tighten their siege around enemy ports, to cut off enemy resources which it uses for aggression against our country, and to pursue enemy remnants. During the

last 8 hours of last night, two enemy maritime targets were destroyed off the Iranian coast: the first at 2200 [1800 GMT] yesterday and the second at 0545 today. The two targets received accurate, effective hits. Having delivered their strikes, our pilots returned to the homeland, safe in God's care.

2. Our brave units in the I Army Corps northern sector destroyed an enemy helicopter in the area opposite them. Our men set the helicopter on fire, killing five Iranian officers, including two pilots, who were aboard.

3. A brave force from our units in the II Army Corps central sector raided enemy positions and opened fire on the enemy knaves in their own positions. Our force returned safely to base. In the same sector, one machine gun position and two infantry positions were destroyed, killing those manning them.

4. Our units on the VII Army Corps front opened fire on enemy positions opposite them, destroying one excavator, five ammunition dumps, two observation posts, and a large fuel tank. Our units also seized a (PKC) machine gun.

5. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah killed four enemy men, wounded another two, started fires on the enemy side, and destroyed one ammunition dump, one infantry position, and one gun emplacement.

6. Seven enemy vehicles were destroyed and one infantry position was blown up, killing its occupants, in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

7. Escaping the rule of the tyrant Iranian ruling clique, a number of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forces and were safely evacuated to the rear.

8. The evil Iranian ruling clique continues to voice its genuine aims of aggression and to show its rancor against our people, exposing its false claims before world public opinion and organizations and demonstrating its contempt of international laws on war and of peaceful, secure citizens. By striking at purely residential areas, this clique demonstrates it is a gang of criminals who have no sense of responsibility as a government and who ignore the dangers the Iranian people will face as a result of their rulers' practices.

The forces of the tyrant clique used long-range artillery to shell Basra residential areas this morning. The shelling martyred 2 civilians and injured 28 others, including 4 children. The shelling also destroyed two houses and damaged one elementary school and three civilian vehicles.

While praying to God to have mercy on the souls of our martyrs and to heal our injured citizens, we say this crime, the ones which preceded it, and the crimes which will follow will not be forgotten or expunged from our memory until the Iranian rulers take their harsh, legitimate punishment at the appropriate time.

Let the world know we have enough power and the means to deter the enemy through devastating retaliation which will transform entire cities into heaps of rubble. Let no one misunderstand the patience of the wise.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 August 1986

INA: Lloyds on Liberian Tanker

JN201908 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] London, 20 Aug (INA) — The British Lloyds Insurance Company tonight said the Liberian tanker *(Mistra)* was hit again [as received] today off the Iranian coast. Lloyds told the INA office here that fire broke out on the 117,340-ton tanker and that a rescue ship rushed to save it. The company said the tanker, built in 1974, is run by the (Aegean Oceanic S.C. Barius) Company and supervised by the (Colotrus) Company in London.

Today, an Iraqi spokesman announced two maritime targets were hit off the Iranian coast last night and this morning, adding the Iraqi planes which carried out the attack delivered accurate, effective hits and returned safely to base.

Baghdad Radio Views Syrian Minister's Visit to Tehran

JN201947 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1610 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The current visit to Tehran by Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' is further evidence of the fall of the Syrian regime into the quagmire of disgrace and humiliation. It also demonstrates its treasonous scheming against Arab interests. In addition, the visit lays bare the level of failure and frustration felt by the allies of Zionism in Tehran, Damascus, and Tripoli after the defeats of their successive aggressions against Iraq and after their sinster intentions and suspect connections with enemies of the Arab nation came to light.

Although consultation and cooperation between Damascus and Tehran is taking place in public — they do not hesitate to conceal their evil machinations which benefit only the racist Zionists — Faruq al-Shar' 's current visit to Tehran and the message he is carrying from the head of his regime to the Iranian regime's head indicate these two regimes are trying to overcome together the state of collapse they are experiencing on domestic and international levels. But all indications are that coordination and cooperation between these frustrated allies, no matter how close and whatever its level, is no longer sufficient to avert the ultimate deterioration of the Damascus and Tehran regimes. What does Hafiz al-Asad have to offer to Khomeyni and what does Khomeyni have to offer the ruler of Syria?

A quick look at conditions in Syria and Tehran will show us they will meet with almost the same fate. They are facing domestic resentment of their arbitrary policies and economic and political failures on all fronts, in addition to the defeat of their joint plan to attack the revolution in Iraq after the heroic men of Iraq stood up to this spiteful plan and smashed it, turning enemy dreams into ashes. Thus the message Al-Shar' is carrying from the treacherous head of his regime to the Iranian rulers does not

bring news of emergency assistance to bail the Khomeyni regime out of its fatal crisis.

The ruler of Syria has more need for help than anyone else. He is the one who should be looking for someone to rescue him from his plight. This letter must include new instructions and incitements from the ruler of Syria to the coterie of Khomeyni so they will carry on their aggression against Iraq and pave the way for a new, expected aggression. If the allies of evil, hatred, and treason have opened a new phase of coordination and consultation on their aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation, they began too late. This is because the outcome of their aggression was decided early on in Iraq's favor and because their machinations boomeranged on them, leaving them no choice but to find a way out of their fatal crises instead of hitting Iraq as they have dreamed.

Monte Carlo: New U.S. Position on Middle East Awaited

JN201342 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] A Jordanian official source emphasized to us today that Jordan is waiting for and watching with close interest any developments in the U.S. position on the Middle East problem. He added Amman hopes Washington has new and positive ideas to give an impetus to the peace process in the area. The statement came in the first Jordanian reaction to reports from Washington that the U.S. Administration began rethinking its Middle East policies in light of regional developments and that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz might visit the area next fall.

The Jordanian source stressed a visit by Shultz to the Middle East came up in Washington during King Husayn's visit there last June, therefore the announcement of the visit does not represent a new U.S. stand. Furthermore, George Bush's recent trip to the area made no significant changes to positions of the parties concerned. In any case, Jordanian political circles believe any new U.S. move in the Middle East which fails to take account of the Syrian role in the area would mean an incomplete U.S. perception of the current situation. These circles feel any future U.S. moves must be based on peace talks within the framework of an international conference attended by all concerned parties and the five permanent members of the Security Council.

Diplomatic sources in Amman have noted a serious Soviet development in this regard, citing Moscow's acceptance last month of attendance by the five permanent members of the Security Council at an international conference. The sources also note approval by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres of an international umbrella for possible negotiations with Soviet participation. Informed circles think any diplomatic move in the area must take these developments into account.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Comments on Reports of Washington Summit

JN200829 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
20 Aug 86 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "Do Not Fall Into the Trap of Delusion"]

[Text] Among the issues that have become known to the Arab citizens is that the hostile Zionist circles spread reports and rumors to harm this country and its firm pan-Arab policy on Arab issues and the Palestine question in particular.

A recent suspect report was published by an Israeli newspaper which has a limited circulation and dubious reputation, *Hadashot*, regarding an alleged tripartite Egyptian-Jordanian-Israeli summit in Washington. A U.S. newspaper and other foreign news agencies also quoted the Israeli paper.

It is not strange that the Israeli and U.S. newspapers are spreading such reports aimed at raising suspicions and creating confusion in Arab public opinion. However, what is strange is that some Arab newspapers have published this report as it was published in the Israeli paper in an attempt to instill its poison in the Arab mind without knowing how true this report is or realizing its destructive objectives.

The fall of some Arab newspapers as victims to this hostile propaganda campaign has harmed the Arab stand and instilled suspicion in the Arab citizen instead of instilling confidence in the sons of the Arab nation in their ability to confront delusion and intrigues. This has also fragmented Arab ranks and shaken confidence in these newspapers.

These newspapers, which were deceived by this lie, should have examined the truth and recalled what Jordan announced through His Majesty King Husayn regarding the clear and frank stand based on rejection of bilateral negotiations, separate settlements, or meetings unless they are within the framework of an international conference to be attended by all the parties concerned, including the PLO along with the five permanent UN Security Council member-states, under UN auspices, to discuss a comprehensive peaceful settlement which guarantees the restoration of the sacred Arab rights in Palestine, the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, and ends their suffering as a result of occupation.

King Husayn has announced this clear and frank stand from all rostrums and through the Arab and foreign press. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has also stressed this stand in statements to more than one Arab newspaper or magazine. The prime minister reiterated this stand in a statemen to the magazine *Al-Hawadith* which will be published tomorrow.

Zayd al-Rifa'i has affirmed that Jordan's efforts to achieve peace proceed from a Hashemite Arab strategy which rejects separate solutions and abides by the Arab commitment to achieve peace within the framework of an international conference and a comprehensive settlement. This has left no room for anyone who seeks to cast doubt on or undermine this country's stand and the sincerity of its approach and its handling of the Arab nation's fateful issue.

We hope that the fraternal Arab newspapers will realize the dimensions of the plot against our nation in which the Zionist media play a big role. We also hope that they will not fall into the trap of delusion, search for the truth, and rise to the level of responsibility in dealing with the nation's cause and destiny.

Amman Radio, Television Present West Bank Programs

12 August Report

Amman Domestic Service in Arabic at 1115 GMT on 12 August carries a 30-minute weekly program beamed to the West Bank called "The Occupied Homeland: News and Views." The program is broadcast on Tuesdays immediately after the scheduled 1100 GMT newscast.

Today's program begins with the following announcement: "Our brothers in the occupied territory, we are with you and your issues. We are with you. We support and assist you to become more steadfast and firmly entrenched on the land. This is your

land. This is your homeland. Land and man are the symbols of the cause and the basis for the maintenance of this cause. Together we wage the battle of your continued existence on the land and your firm entrenchment on this land. We will do all that is possible to contribute to this honorable, sincere battle, this pan-Arab battle. We will contribute with achievements and continuous work, not slogans. The question calls for more work and measures which will enable us to emerge from this battle triumphant, God willing. We are all in the same boat. Our brothers, we welcome you. We hope for more contact, which will never be severed."

The above announcement is followed by an interview with Marwan Dudin, Jordanian minister of occupied territory affairs, who says that the 5-year development plan for the West Bank is an integrated social and economic program through which the Jordanian Government hopes "to provide everything possible to preserve the land." Dudin also says that by November this year, this plan will have been discussed with the representatives of the West Bank as well as with all Arab, European, and American quarters and also international institutions that are interested in financing it. Dudin adds that the plan envisages investment in the housing, education, medical care, and rural and urban development sectors.

The radio then carries an interview with Mufid al-Mubaslat, member of the House of Representatives for Nabulus Governorate, who recently discussed the development plan with Minister Dudin in Amman. Al-Mubaslat praises the plan and emphasizes the need to find markets for West Bank agricultural produce and build a hospital in the Tubas region of the West Bank.

In view of the imminent anniversary of the 1969 fire incident in Al-Aqsa Mosque, the radio broadcasts a statement by Shaykh Sa'd al-Adin al-'Alami, chairman of the Higher Islamic Committee in Jerusalem, in which he blames Israel for the incident and says the fire was not started by a crazy man, but by several parties. Shaykh al-'Alami says the Jordanian Government has provided funds for continuous repair work in the mosque.

The radio then carries two reports. The first says that Ibrahim abu 'Ayyash, dean of Jordanian engineers, met with four engineers from the West Bank recently and discussed the reorganization of West Bank engineers. The second says that foreign scholarships are distributed proportionately among the governorates and provinces of the East and West Banks of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The radio announces that students selected for scholarships should report to the Ministry of Higher Education to complete their paperwork.

The program concludes with the following announcement : "Our brothers in the occupied territory. We will always be with you and your issues. We will tackle in this program all that concerns you and the main cause — the cause of your continued existence and firm entrenchment in the homeland. Greetings to you. We will meet again in next week's program."

Amman TV Program

[Editorial Report] Amman Television Service Program 1 and 2 at 1730 GMT on 15 August carries the second episode of the weekly 30-minute program in Arabic beamed to the inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied Arab territory called "With Our People in the Occupied Territories." The announcer begins the program by saying: "The 'Id al-Adha takes place while all our hearts, here and in the Arab and Islamic world, are with you, you who are recording the most splendid epics of sacrifice and affiliation. The feat will be the day when captivity ends, families are reunited, and you return to your land as free men."

This announcement is followed by recorded excerpts of interviews with Jordanian House of Representative members from the West Bank praising the development plan for the West Bank, Janin Representative Fayyad Fawzi Jarrar says: "We have all heard that there is a new 5-year development plan. I am sure that the government is concerned about the people's interests in the West Bank. We are concerned about the farmers' situation and the land. Farmers are standing fast and those who stand fast must be rewarded." Nabulus Representative Tahsin Faris described the plan as "an excellent plan, heralding support for the kinfolk and their steadfastness on their land. Our priorities consist of land reclamation, the establishment of agricultural stations, and rural housing projects." Faris added that the Jordanian authorities showed a "complete response" to these demands.

The announcer then says that Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has allocated 1.75 million Jordanian dinars to cover the Dome of the Rock with gold-plated copper and interviews Shaykh Sa'd al-Din al-'Alami, chairman of the Higher Islamic Committee in Jerusalem, who spoke about the committee's activities with respect to the Al-Aqsa Mosque since 1969 when fire broke out in the mosque.

An unidentified reporter interviews 'Adil al-Ma'ani, head of the scholaships section at the Jordanian Ministry of Higher Education, on the number of scholarships granted to West Bank students. Al-Ma'ani says "The total number of scholarships granted to West Bank students equals 20 percent of the total number of scholarships." He interviews several West Bank students who praise Jordan's decision to support Palestinian students in the West Bank. Two West Bank citizens, who were operated on for heart trouble at the Al-Husayn Medical Center, are also interviewed. They thank the Jordanian authorities for their assistance. The program also carries interviews with West Bank pilgrims in Mecca who also thank Jordanian authorities for allowing them to perform the pilgrimage and send greetings to their relatives in the West Bank.

The program ends with interviews with several Palestinians working in Gulf countries who are on their way to the West Bank to spend the 'Id al-Adha holidays there. They all praise King Husayn and his government and stress the relationship between the East Bank and the West Bank.

19 August Report

[Editorial Report] Amman Domestic Service in Arabic at 1115 GMT on 19 August carries the third episode of the weekly program beamed to the West Bank called "The Occupied Homeland: News and Views." Today's program begins with an announcement to the "steadfast brothers" in the occupied territories, stressing that all which concerns Jordan now is "your staying on your land to preserve its Arab identity."

The announcement is followed by a 7-minute interview with Marwan Dudin, Jordanian occupied territory affairs minister, by an unidentified reporter on the marketing of West Bank agricultural products and the status of West Bank employees. He says once West Bank products enter Jordan it becomes part of Jordan's responsibility to market them abroad. On exporting surplus production, Dudin says: "Our plan is to market the surplus, which for us is the surplus of the two banks." He affirms Jordan considers surplus agricultural produce of the West Bank "an indivisible part of the agricultural produce" of Jordan. He then talks about the "complicated process" of exporting products which are witnessing competition. He then talks about the status of employees in the occupied territory. He says those appointed by Jordan before 1967 are treated like their colleagues in the East Bank. As for employees, particularly teachers, appointed after 1967, Dudin says: "The instructions of his majesty the king say we must think of a way to support this sector of employees appointed by the occupation authorities."

In view of the imminent anniversary of the 1969 fire in the Al-Aqsa Mosque, the radio broadcasts an appeal by Shaykh Sa'd al-Din al-'Alami, chairman of the Higher Islamic Council inJerusalem, to Islamic and Arab countries to rescue Al-Aqsa Mosque from Israeli occupation.

The radio then broadcasts a 7-minute interview with Yasir 'Ubayd, chief of the Jerusalem Health Department, who is visiting Amman. Asked about the Jordanian Health Ministry's contribution to health in the occupied territory, he said medical colleges and centers were established in the occupied territory to cater to the West Bank's needs for nurses and medical expertise. He said a hospital will be built in Jerusalem to replace the Hospice hospital which was closed by Israeli authorities. He said the hospital will be financed by Jordanian and Arab health ministries.

This is followed by an interview with the head of the Charitable Societies Union in Nabulus and Janin who is currently in Amman. He says the Jordanian Occupied Territory Affairs Ministry, the Labor and Social Affairs Ministry, and the Federation of Jordanian Charitable Societies support charitable societies and unions in the West Bank and Gaza.

The program ends with a telephone interview with the director of the Civil Registration Department in Jordan on how West Bankers can obtain identity documents at his department.

Christian Woman Reported Charged With Bombings

HK200108 Hong Kong AFP in English 0015 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Beirut, Aug 20 (AFP) — A 32-year-old Christian woman, Laure Hashim, has been charged in connection with two recent car-bombings which left a total of 37 dead and 300 wounded in Beirut's mostly Moslem western sector, authoritative sources said here Tuesday.

The local press recently reported that a blond woman, allegedly the driver of the car that exploded August 8, had been arrested along with a 20-year-old Shi'ite Moslem woman, Samirah Ibrahim, said to have confessed to planting a car bomb on July 29. But they did not identify the blond.

Mrs Hashim is from the Druze village of 'Ayn al-Hawr in the Al-Shuf mountains, 40 kms (25 miles) south of the capital, authoritative sources said. She is a police sergeant's wife and had spent much time shopping and chatting with local people in the two areas where the bombs exploded.

On August 8 she allegedly parked her car outside a shop in Al-Tariq al-Jadidah, the Arab University quarter. Saying she had an urgent errand to do, she gave the keys to the owner, who wanted her to park elsewhere because he was worried about car-bombs. A few minutes later it exploded, the sources said.

Eleven days later she allegedly parked a car in the Al-Barbir quarter and drove to mainly Christian East Beirut in a car of the same type and color, the sources said. Police arrested her a few hours after the bombing.

Twenty-four people were killed and more than 200 wounded in the Al-Barbir marketplace incident. Thirteen died and about 100 were wounded in Al-Tariq al-Jadidah.

The sources said the other woman, who contacted police herself after the July 29 bombing, was undergoing psychiatric treatment. She first accused 24 friends of hers of responsibility for the bombing, then claimed to have carried it out herself. Police had no evidence against her, the sources said.

Released After Confession

NC201701 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Regarding the ongoing investigations into the Al-Tariq al-Jadidah car bomb explosion, a highly placed security source emphasized today that Laure Hashim, the woman charged with the explosion, was actually released about 5 days ago from the military court building after being interrogated by military investigator As'ad Ilyas. She had clearly confessed her responsibility for the explosion to As'ad Ilyas.

The source accused a military employee of collusion in the smuggling of the accused woman from the military court building. The source asked: Who should pay for the blood of the 50 persons who were killed and the 220 others who were injured in the Al-Barbir and Al-Tariq al-Jadidah explosions? The source further noted that the issue at hand will be the role of security officers and their responsibility for maintaining security.

Minister Objects

NC201409 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami received Munir Abu Fadil, deputy speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, at the government house this afternoon. Ministers Dr Salim al-Huss and Abdallah al-Rasi attended the meeting.

After the meeting, Minister al-Huss said: I discussed with Prime Minister Karami his reconciliatory initiative. The prime minister briefed me on the understanding he reached with Ministers Camille Sham'un and Joseph al-Hashim yesterday on starting a dialogue within the framework of the government. We welcome every reconciliatory initiative and wish success for this step and related efforts.

Minister al-Huss added: In the presence of the interior minister, I also discussed with Prime Minister Karami the subject of the Al-Tariq al-Jadidah explosion. We have received information which indicates that the woman accused of the bombing has been released at the request of influential armed sides in East Beirut. We cannot possibly remain silent on this extremely serious matter.

Tension Follows Amal-Palestinian Clashes

NC201742 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Tension continued today in Darb al-Sim, 'Ayn al-Dulb, Maghdushah, and Al-Ghaziyah areas in southern Lebanon following last night's clashes between Palestinian and Amal gunmen. Tension increased after the Palestinians refused to reveal the number of Amal members whom they had detained. Both sides set up roadblocks on the Al-Ghaziyah and Maghdushah-Darb al-Sim roads yesterday and today. The Amal Movement is holding about 40 Palestinians. The Palestinians are holding three Amal members, of whom Qasim Ghaddar has been named.

Political sources have said that the timing of the recent incident is linked to the Syrian security policy which is seeking reasons to expand the security plan to Sidon. The sources said that they expect further and more large-scale incidents.

The National Council of Sidon met today and issued a statement urging the Amal Movement and the Palestinians to hand over all the persons they are holding to the Nasirite Popular Organization. It emphasized that no party is permitted to set up roadblocks on the roads leading to Sidon. Amal personnel set up more roadblocks, particularly in the Al-'Awza'i area, in order to prevent Palestinians from passing through toward southern Lebanon.

There has been an armed alert among Amal and PSP [Progressive Socialist Party] personnel in Al-'Awaza'i and Al-

Musaytibah in the vicinity of Minister Walid Junblatt's house following a clash between the two sides last night.

Detainees Released

NC201901 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1815 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Security sources in Sidon have reported that the persons who had been detained by the Amal Movement and the Palestinians were released at 1900 today at the headquarters of the Nasirite Popular Organization. A meeting held by representatives of Sidon's political council, the Amal Movement, and the Palestinian National Salvation Front resulted in an agreement to release those who had been kidnapped by Amal and the Palestinians.

Earlier reports from Sidon had indicated that around 500 Amal gunmen were deployed in the Al-Ghaziyah area against an equal number of Palestinians stationed on the Darb al-Sim-Maghdushah crossroads. The wave of mutual kidnappings has raised several questions concerning the escalation of the security situation in the area which coincided with reports that the Syrian security plan will soon be extended as far down the southern coast as Sidon.

Clashes in Eastern Area Leave 17 Casualties

NC201536 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] According to the latest security reports, violent clashes involving the use of machine guns and rockets have been taking place in Al-Ashrafiyah and Sinn al-Fil since 1430 today. Mean while, large numbers of gunmen have appeared and a state of maximum alert exists. Thus far, 17 persons have been killed or wounded.

Lebanese Forces sources have staed that the Shahruri barracks is still surrounded and that Marun Mash'alani, commander of the Al-Ashrafiyah area, is inside the barracks.

Shots Fired at Security Committee Headquarters

NC210817 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Shots were fired at the permanent headquarters of the Central Security Committee, located at the racetrack, at 1040 today. A vehicle belonging to representatives from the Progressive Socialist Party was hit as it was passing through the area.

Explosion in East Beirut Wounds One

NC210800 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 745 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] A building in the Mar Taqla area of Al-Hazimiyah [in East Beirut] was the target of an explosive device which detonated at 0950 today. The blast wounded one person and caused extensive material damage.

Landmine Kills Irish Soldier, Wounds 2

NC211116 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] A landmine exploded last night as an Irish UNIFIL patrol was passing along the Haddathah-al-Tiri road in the district of Bint Jubayl. The explosion killed one Irish soldier and wounded two others.

Peres, Mubarak To Hold Summit in Early September

Tamir Report 'Optimistic'

TA201624 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, stated on his return to Israel that he is optimistic about a Peres-Mubarak summit meeting. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Tamir has already spoken on the phone with the prime minister and conveyed to him a positive impression about his meeting with Mubarak. This evening Tamir will report directly to Peres about the results of his talks in Alexandria.

2 Dates Possible

TA201813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The Peres-Mubarak meeting will be held in early September. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, reported to the prime minister this evening about the results of his meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. He reported on the dates suggested by the Egyptian president for the summit with the prime minister. Mubarak suggested two possible dates and two possible venues for the meeting, one of which is Ismailia.

Egyptian Sources Confirm

TA210421 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Egyptian sources have confirmed that the summit between Peres and Mubarak will be held in Egypt in the first half of September, after the Tabah arbitral compromis is signed. The Egyptian sources also confirmed that prior to the summit a new Egyptian ambassador will come to Israel. The sources said this to our Arab correspondent Aharon Barne'a.

Our political correspondent reports that the summit will be held 9-11 September in Ismailia or Alexandria, unless the Egyptian president chooses another place.

Peres Briefs Shamir

TA210832 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Peres and Vice Prime Minister Shamir met this morning to discuss the trip of Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, to Egypt. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the prime minister reported to Shamir about the results of Mr Tamir's talks with President Mubarak and members of his office. The two also discussed ways of coordinating moves between the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry in the future.

Political Correspondent Comments

TA210559 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Talk in the studio between political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami and moderator David Grossman — live]

[Text] [Grossman] In our studio is our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami. Perhaps you could give us more details on the scheduled summit between Peres and Mubarak; when and where will it be held?

[Ben-'Ami] As for the dates which Mr Tamir brought with him from Alexandria, they are either 9-10 September, or 10-11 September. The location will be either Ismailia or Alexandria, or perhaps another place chosen by the host, President Husni Mubarak.

[Grossman] Will they discuss Israeli-Egyptian relations in this summit?

[Ben-'Ami] No. We have to explain that this summit will actually take place after the bilateral negotiations between the two countries are over. We must understand that as far as Israel is concerned there are two levels here: One is that of bilateral relations, and for this purpose the Tabah negotiations have been held for such a long time, as well as the normalization talks. It is hoped that following the Inner Cabinet decision which endorsed the Tabah arbitral compromis, and once the three international arbiters are chosen and the photographing work in the area is completed, it will be possible to sign the arbitral compromis. As for normalization, some issues are already being implemented, such as the search for Israeli MIA's in the Sinai and for the *Daqar* submarine, which will begin even before the signature.

[Grossman] What about the ambassador?

[Ben-'Ami] The ambassador will arrive in Israel immediately after the signing of the bill. Let us put our timetable in order: The arbitral compromis will be signed — there are already signs of the beginning of normalization, but normalization is a process. Following the signing of the bill the ambassador will arrive here, apparently on the 1st or 2d day of September; and approximately a week or 8 days later, around 9-10 September, the summit will take place. All this concerns bilateral relations. The summit, therefore, will not deal with Israeli-Egyptian relations.

[Grossman] What will the summit deal with if bilateral relations have been taken care of?

[Ben-'Ami] The summit will deal with the other level, or what the prime minister calls the breakthrough in the political process in the Middle East. The summit will deal with overall relations between Israel, Egypt, Jordan, the Palestinians, and the American involvement, or umbrella, for these relations. It is possible that they will discuss broadening the peace circle in the Middle East: involving King Husayn, the possible involvement of Palestinians, determing whether this will be the PLO, 'Arafat, or other Palestinians.

[Grossman] My last question concerns the bitterness expressed by the Foreign Ministry, which claims it is being bypassed in all these moves?

[Ben-'Ami] Without a doubt there is bitterness, even anger in the Foreign Ministry management. Yesterday's session of the management was devoted to this issue of bypassing the senior echelon of the ministry and the Israeli ambassador in Egypt, who did not take part in and was not even briefed about the meeting between Tamir and Mubarak. Ambassador Moshe Sason even wanted to come today to Israel as an expression of protest about not taking part in the talks, but Foreign Ministry officials managed to cool him down and prevent his arrival today. In any event Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will come to the Prime Minister's Office today, where he will convey to Prime Minister Peres the anger and frustration of the Foreign Ministry over Tamir's move. It can be assumed that the prime minister will explain that in modern diplomacy a prime minister is entitled to send an envoy to the head of another country, and to have the parties meet privately.

'Egyptian Sources' Name Next Ambassador

TA210528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Egyptian sources have confirmed that the summit between Peres and Mubarak will be held in Egypt in the first half of September, this after the Tabah artibral compromis is signed. The sources said this to our Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a. They also said that prior to the summit a new Egyptian ambassador will come to Israel. The man is a veteran diplomat, 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, who was Egyptian ambassador in Sudan and who headed the Egyptian team of experts for the autonomy talks.

Israeli Delegation Returns From Talks With USSR

Horam Comments

TA201622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The head of the Israeli delegation to the Helsinki talks has said that it was agreed in the meeting with the Soviet delegation to continue contacts through the regular diplomatic channels, which are the Finnish Embassy in Israel and the Netherlands Embassy in Moscow. Upon the return of the delegation from abroad, Horam reiterated that the meeting with the Soviets had been relaxed and pleasant and that the Soviets did not express anger at the fact that the Israeli delegation raised the issue of Soviet Jewry, but merely took note of each and every word.

Shamir Remarks

TA201634 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that the Soviets could glean from the meeting in Helsinki that Israel wants to improve relations with them. Speaking to a forum of Likud ministers, Shamir said the Soviets could also learn that relations cannot improve in the absence of a serious and thorough debate about the Soviet Union's attitude toward its Jews, or in the absence of a change it its position toward Israel.

Midday Press Commentary

TA200915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 20 Aug 86

[From the review of midday press editorials]

[Text] *Yedi'ot Aharonot* says that the Soviet "nyet" seems to be serious. There was no rapprochement in Helsinki and it appears that the gates will not open. Abba Eban was correct in saying that the Helsinki meeting has turned into a farce, especially in the communications media.

Ma'ariv says Moscow has to know it will not be able to wipe the Jewish issue off the agenda of its contacts with Israel. If this is an obstacle for the Soviet Union, no relations will then be formed.

Peres Speaks About Current Political Issues

TA202010 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1835 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by political correspondent Yig'al Goren and party affairs correspondent Dan Raviv, moderated by Yoram Ronen — live in the "Moqed" studio]

[Excerpts] [Ronen] Good evening. Politically, everyone is getting ready for the rotation, which will take place in 2 months and which will be preceded by a Peres-Mubarak meeting. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres heard about this a few minutes ago from Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, who returned from Alexandria this evening. This evening we are hosting Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in our "Moqed" studio.

Good evening, Mr Prime Minister.

[Peres] Good evening.

[Ronen] I also wish Yig'al Goren and Dan Raviv a good evening.

Mr Peres, at the outset of this program, could you tell us whether a summit meeting will be held, and if so — when, where, and what about?

[Peres] On the basis of the report I received only a short while ago, a summit will most probably be held in the first half of September on Egyptian soil, and will deal with the future, not the past. In other words we will, naturally, discuss ways to improve bilateral relations between Egypt and Israel, and ways to promote the Middle East peace process.

[Ronen] Have you and President Mubarak agreed to announce the date and venue of the meeting only at a later stage?

[Peres] I presume we will make this known simultaneously, but since President Mubarak will be the host, he should be the first to announce it.

[Ronen] Will the summit be held only after the arbitral compromis is signed?

[Peres] There exists an objective timetable, according to which the arbitral compromis will likely be signed by the end of this month, or at the latest in early September. This will be followed by the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel or by the appointment of an Egyptian ambassador to Israel, and the summit will be held immediately thereafter.

[Goren] Mr Peres, at the last Inner Cabinet meeting Mr Shamir and other senior Likud members again raised the point that Egypt, which has on many occasions promised to implement normal bilateral relations, has often failed to live up to its promises. The question now is, seeing that a summit meeting is in the offing: Will the Egyptian fulfillment of the promise of normalization feature as a central topic in your meetings with the president?

[Peres] Blessed is he who is always circumspect, but policy cannot be founded on suspicions and fears. In fact, even normalization issues are dangerous, and one should not blow them out of proportion. After all, when we returned all of the Sinai, normalization was put at the center of things. I do not think that normalization is the main issue, although neither am I trying to belittle it. I imagine that the degree to which relations become normal will depend largely on the general atmosphere that prevails throughout. We will do everything to create an atmosphere conducive to relations that go beyond merely formal ones, and I hope this is true for both our countries.

[Ronen] Avraham Tamir has frequently said that there is in fact no linkage between the signing of the arbitral compromis and the summit meeting. Still, it seems that the summit will not be held before the document is signed.

[Peres] I believe we should have removed that obstacle, but as long as negotiations were still under way, each side was careful to guard its positions. I believe we are nearing the end of the road insofar as the arbitral compromis is concerned.

[Raviv] Mr Peres, regarding the preparations for the summit meeting: Avraham Tamir left for Alexandria under a heavy veil of secrecy, and Ambassador Sason neither knew about his meeting with Mubarak nor was invited to participate in it. Was it necessary to keep the meeting a secret from the ambassador, who in fact represents the State, not only the Foreign Ministry?

[Peres] First of all, it is customary in diplomatic relations all over the world for the prime minister or the president to dispatch a personal envoy. After all, ambassadors, prime ministers, and other envoys ultimately all serve their country, not some esoteric administrative cause. I have both the right and the authority to send a personal emissary without the need to obtain permission for this from anyone.

[Goren] Does this not undermine the Israeli ambassador's status, in view of the delicate relations that we have?

[Peres] No. How could it? Our ambassador and the president of Egypt had not met for a long period of time. I have confidence and fully trust the ambassador. Only 2 weeks ago, after a long break, a meeting was held in which the ambassador participated. I believe Mr Tamir also did that. [sentence as heard] Meetings can also take place between only two people; not always do these meetings have to be attended by many people.

[Ronen] So why this secrecy? Tamir left in Egyptian Charge d'affaires Basyuni's car, so as to keep everything secret.

[Peres] Look, some things must be prepared quietly. If you prepare everything through the press, you constantly invite speculative public involvement. I have already seen things come out better after clandestine preparation, followed by publicity only in due course. I see nothing wrong with that.

[Ronen] Mr Peres, can one expect the political process with Jordan, which has actually not been launched, to continue after the summit with Mubarak, which I understand you are convinced will take place withing the next 2 weeks?

[Peres] If you want to know Israel's position, the answer is unequivocally yes. Yet I cannot answer for the Arabs. Over the past 2 years Israel has constantly kept the political initiative in its hands. In fact a large part of the Arab world has moved to the political defensive, while we have constantly been in, shall we say, a political offensive, in the positive sense of the word. This is important in itself, because it shows that we are truly seekers of peace. Also, it has contributed immensely to increasing Israel's international standing in the eyes of all, including our own people. We have shown our sincerity and that we honestly want peace.

However, there are also practical results. Take Jordan, for example. Although we have not been engaged in direct negotiations — and let there be no misunderstanding about it, as we have conducted our contacts through the Americans who in turn talk to the Jordanians — some rather dramatic developments have occurred. One such example is the Husayn-'Arafat divorce. Two years ago no one would have thought this could happen. Another example is that PLO's presence in Jordan has been reduced both in importance and in volume. Jordan is likewise trying to strengthen its standing in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. We can actually point to some practical good that has come out of this. The defense minister noted yesterday that the incidence of terrorism has dropped by half. This shows that changes are occurring. Admittedly this is taking quite a long time, and some of us are impatient, but have we lost anything by this?

[Ronen] In view of the fact that Jordan's standing in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza has improved, do you plan to devolve more autonomy or grant greater powers to the local government in the territories?

[Peres] This has long been the government's position: to offer the inhabitants of the territories the option of conducting their own affairs, to the extent that they so desire, but without forcing

them to accept this or by begging them to do so. If the municipalities want greater powers, fine; if they wish to expand their jurisdiction, that is also okay with us; if they want to manage their own offices, let them do so.

[Ronen] Including mayors?

[Peres] Yes.

[Goren] But Mr Peres, these matters that you mentioned as points proving progress on the Jordanian issue, are not actually our doing. In fact relations between the PLO and King Husayn did not derive directly from our involvement or intervention. What have we done in the past 2 years...

[Peres, interrupting] First of all, what are you basing your statement on?

[Goren] I am asking.

[Peres] I see. It is simply that I failed to see where the question mark should have come.

[Goren] I would also like to add another question: What have we actually done over the past 2 years which would justify the statement that we have indeed improved our political ties with Jordan and the Palestinians?

[Peres] I will tell you exactly: First of all, Husayn and Jordan asked themselves whether there was any chance of reaching a dialogue with Israel. Israel had said yes, and not only in theory. Husayn, for example, said: I cannot engage in a dialogue with Israel without the accompaniment of an international forum. Then we came and said: Fine, if you want an international forum, you can have it. He said he wants to meet without preconditions and the acceptance of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and we accepted that too. We have altered the state of affairs in Judaea and Samaria, including the settlement policy. In other words, we created a situation which tells Jordan that if it wants to engage in a dialogue, fine, Israel is ready for this. Consequently, all the pressure shifted from Jordanian-Israeli relations to Jordan's ties with 'Arafat. This is indeed some outcome.

[Goren] Sir, do you expect the process you have just described to continue even after the rotation, once Mr Yitzhaq Shamir is prime minister?

[Peres] Look, with all due respect to the position I hold, the government is founded on a certain policy, and I too, for better or worse, have been under obligation to conduct Israel's policy within the framework of the coalition agreement between the two parties. People often entertain at least one illusion in thinking that the prime minister comes to his office in the morning, takes a look at all the paperwork, and makes a yes or no decision on each matter. This is quite imaginary and far from the truth. Certainly policies rely heavily on initiatives, and I imagine that even in my next job I will continue to show initiative. I have no intention of letting up for even 1 minute.

[Ronen] Nonetheless, the prime minister will be the chief initiator, and the prime minister will be Yitzhaq Shamir.

[Peres] Wonderful.

[Raviv] You have often said that if the peace process does not advance, the unity government will not be able to continue to exist. I presume you have a red line consisting of a number of principles that must be observed, or on which progress must be noted, failing which you will discontinue your membership in the Cabinet. What are they?

[Peres] I would not like to issue a list of threats, certainly not as long as I am prime minister. I take a positive view of this business. Look, when I first entered office I had a certain vision of Israel in my mind's eye, and I wanted to realize it. It called for a more peaceful scene domestically; a country without wars, including the Lebanon war; Israel with a recovered economy; a country that makes peace initiatives; an Israel which the world and its own people take a different view of.

I think the opportunity exists for a new era to begin in terms of Israel's image, status, and its views. Further action must be taken to achieve this goal. We do not want a hysterical, nervous, insecure Israel, one which rocks between the problem of its banks and its currency. Action should continue.

[Raviv] Mr Peres, you know your colleagues from the Likud very well. Do you think that Shamir, Sharon, and Levi will pursue your outlook and line?

[Peres] It is not going to be a Likud government, just as the Cabinet to date has not been an Alignment government. It was a coalition of the two large parties, and it must remain that. I would like to say that such a broad coalition naturally has advantages and shortcomings. There are certain things it can get done which a narrow-based government is incapable of achieving; and vice versa. There are other things which a narrow-based government can do that such a broad coalition cannot. In other words, logic as well as the government basic guidelines must prevail and remain intact; otherwise the government will simply collapse.

[Goren] Although in fact in the most basic and important sphere, namely the improvement of Israel's economic situation, one could say that you are close to achieving the goal?

[Peres] No. On the contrary. I think that in the economic sphere the time for daring and far-reaching reforms has only just come.

[Ronen] We will yet broach economic issues but we will ask you another political question. We would like to remind you that on your return from Morocco you said that the contacts begun in Ifrane between Israel and Morocco would continue. Have any contacts been held with Morocco since your return?

[Peres] The answer is yes. Contacts have been, are being, and will be held.

[Ronen] Could you elaborate?

[Peres] I cannot elaborate on all of them. First of all, we do not read much about what happens in other countries since we have news of our own. I saw what happened in Morocco and this is unprecedented in an Arab country; it did not even happen in Egypt. All three big parties in Morocco, including the communist party — and unprecedented event for this party — issued a communique in support of the meeting between Hassan and myself. The press, the trade union, and even soccer teams sent telegrams supporting the king. This is unprecedented in any Arab country; such a phenomenon did not even occur in Egypt.

In addition, a practical relationship is being established between us and Morocco in the agricultural and other fields. Also the dialogue with Israel has been legitimized, and what is most surprising is the reaction of Libya. Al-Qadhdhafi, the big hero who maintains friendly relations with Morocco, said what he did but did not break his friendship with Morocco. Once again, things do not change from 1 day to the next.

I consider this a change in the political map of the Arab world. In the short term, the bloc supporting a dialogue increased while the rejectionist bloc decreased, and I see a potentially far more radical change. I am very sorry that all these developments take time, but time may also be wasted without anything happening. If you compare Israel's political standing today with any other period in the past, you will see that it is enjoying one of its best positions ever, and this also gives us hope. As I said before, what is needed is patience.

[Goren] Speaking of patience, the spokesman of the Soviet Government has said that the insistence of the Israeli delegation on the principle of reciprocity — that is, a Soviet delegation cannot visit Israel if an Israeli delegation cannot go to Moscow — and its stubborn insistence on the question of Soviet Jewry in the meeting in Helsinki made this brief meeting end very quickly. Do you expect contacts with the Soviet Union to continue despite all this?

[Peres] The fact that the meeting ended so quickly is not that worrisome. Also, I do not understand the Russians. What did they think? That they would talk while we kept quiet or that we would talk about things they wanted to hear? I do not understand what all this talk about reciprocity is all about. It is true that theirs is a big country while ours is a small one, but we are all equal as far as the diplomatic freedom of speech is concerned.

[Ronen] Perhaps this issue should not have been raised in the first meeting, as a U.S. source in Bonn said today.

[Peres] Why not? First of all, I think the issue should be raised at every meeting, at the beginning and later on, without any fear or anxiety. I do not think the Soviets came to the meeting because they thought we would not say anything, or that they would quit the meeting because we had said something. They are not so cowardly or naive.

True, the Soviet style is not that of the Americans. *Pravda* is not *The New York Times*, and the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs uses blunt language which we have witnessed on many occasions. I do not get excited over it. The Soviets came to the meeting because they have an interest; they came slowly but surely because they are apprehensive about the Arab reaction. In my opinion, they came to the meeting because they want to be equal to the United States of America. They fear that political processes might take place here without Soviet Russia. At the same time, they are apprehensive about the slightest move in the Arab world, and I think they exaggerate and overreact on the subject. For instance, they initially informed the Arabs about the meeting with us and their intentions to send a consular delegation. What is the reason for this? The only explanation is that they were afraid of the Arabs.

[Ronen] So you are optimistic and you really hope that the contacts will continue.

[Peres] First of all, I am neither optimistic nor pessimistic. I do not get apprehensive or excited about an article in *Pravda*. I hope that the Russians — for their own reasons rather than for Israeli or Jewish reasons — will continue to look for an opening and a way to go ahead with this dialogue in the future. I can see very well through their reasons, and I respect them because we do not hate Russia; this is not our wont.

[Raviv] Mr Prime Minister, you will be leaving for Cameroon next week to resume our relations with that country. Does this really call for a special trip by the prime minister, along with an entourage and journalists aboard a special plane?

[Peres] First of all, I will not ask for extra pay and I will make this trip on my regular salary. Second, why not? Journalists pay their own travel expenses, so why are you against journalists?

[Raviv] The question is about the special trip and special plane.

[Peres] We do not have any El Al flights to Cameroon and Africa. Until a way is paved we must tread through arduous obstacles, but we have no other choice. I very much appreciate that the boycott on Israel is being lifted. The picture must be taken in its entirety, including Spain, the Ivory Coast, and hopefully Cameroon as well. Wherever we go we see improvement. Perhaps this will also apply to the Eastern bloc countries. We will continue to work ceaselessly without being complacent or overly apprehensive. [passage omitted]

[Raviv] The settlement drive in Judaea and Samaria has largely slowed down in the last 2 years. Will you try to prevent the establishment of new settlements which the Likud leaders may try to dictate to you?

[Peres] I would like to draw a distinction between curbing talk about settlements and curbing settlements themselves. I will not curb talk; I have no such intentions. The accounts are now balanced, so where will funds for the settlements come from? Again from the development towns? Do you think we have an open checking account? Do you think we will go back to inflation? Do you think we will go back to running an economy without active and passive accounts? [sentence as heard]

[Raviv] Mr Peres, I would like to clarify what you are saying. Is your equation: Development towns plus inflation equal settlements in Judaea and Samaria? [sentence as heard]

[Peres] No. First of all, my formula is based on the coalition agreement. The issue of new settlements is based on the agreement between the two parties. In addition, I believe nobody can seriously think today about setting up new settlements when we see settlements on the Golan Heights and in the Jordan Rift Valley on the brink of bankruptcy. After all, my friends and I are trying very hard to save the existing settlements. The situation is appalling; it is a question of dozens and even hundreds of millions of dollars. So do you think we will once again invest in settlements? [passage omitted]

[Goren] Mr Peres, it is an open secret that there is talk both in the Alignment and in the Likud about advancing the elections forward, for instance, in the spring?

[Peres] I do not think that early elections are dependent on the seasons since elections may be held in the spring, winter, or fall. They do not depend on the seasons but rather on the circumstances.

[Ronen] The question is whether they will take place in 1987 or 1988.

[Peres] They do not depend on a particular date either. The question is: Can this government operate as one? What if it turns out that it cannot, and what if a certain issue comes up that turns the tables? Unless this happens I foresee the government holding out through the 50 months we decided on.

[Raviv] Mr Peres, if you do not mind, the decision about elections not only depends on the points you mentioned, but also on a party deciding whether it would be worthwhile to go for elections with the risk of failure. The disbandment of the unity government does not necessarily mean new elections, and it is very doubtful that a majority can be found in the Knesset in favor of holding early elections. Are you prepared for the possibility that in the event of the unity government's disbanding, a narrow-based coalition with the participation of the Likud, Tehiya, the religious parties, and even with the support of Meir Kahane may be set up while your Labor Party moves to the opposition?

[Peres] I am aware of the arithmetic of the Knesset and I think you are wrong; such a possibility does not exist.

[Ronen] Together with Aharon Abu-Hatzera and perhaps another one or two Knesset members?

[Peres] Why should I speak in the name of others? Neither you nor I knows for certain. If you ask me, the answer is that I am not dwelling on the subject of the establishment of a narrow-based government.

[Raviv] Does that mean that your choice is between a unity government and new elections?

[Peres] My choice is, first of all, to abide by the agreement we signed on the establishment of the national unity government. What I am saying is that unless some unexpected event takes place which I cannot foresee at the moment, or if it turns out that we cannot live together — and this is also a possibility — I do not see why the government should not last through the end of its term. [passage omitted]

French Minister Arrives; Mum on Nuclear Plant Sale

TA201843 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Alain Madelin, France's minister of industry, posts, telecommunications, and tourism, has arrived in Israel for a 4-day visit. At a news conference at Ben-Gurion Airport, the visiting minister said that he plans to examine possibilities for research and development cooperation. He refused to say whether he will also raise the issue of the sale of a nuclear power plant to Israel in his talks here.

Spanish Foreign Affairs Minister To Visit Next Month

TA200855 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Text] Spanish Foreign Affairs Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez is to visit Israel at the beginning of next month. The guest will meet with the prime minister, the vice prime minister, and senior officials.

Fernandez-Ordonez' visit comes 9 months after diplomatic relations were established between the two countries. The visit is seen in Jerusalem as another stage in the normalization of political ties, despite the fact that Madrid announced last week that it was granting diplomatic status to the PLO representative in Spain.

AFP: Arab Utilities Workers Stage Strike in Jerusalem

NC201515 Paris AFP in English 1447 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Jerusalem, Aug 20 (AFP) — The 560 employees of the Arab Electricity Company of East Jerusalem Wednesday began a general strike to protest Tuesday's seizure of company assets by Israeli police.

The seizure, ordered a by district court here in response to the firm's 13.2 million dollar debt, outraged Palestinian opinion as it came when Muslims were celebrating the 'Id al-Adha, the Feast of the Sacrifice.

"It was a totally irresponsible and provocative gesture," charged company chief executive Anwar Nusaybah, a former Jordanian Defense Minister, who also criticized what he said was the violent behavior of Israeli police during the operation.

"We're civilians," Mr. Nusaybah said, "not fighters armed with Kalashnikovs."

The company's personnel director called for the offices of the company to be occupied and urged a strike by other Palestinian sectors in East Jerusalem, a call that went largely unheeded

despite the fact that the seizure is seen there as an affront to Palestinian nationalism.

The company is the leading Palestinian employer in the Israeli occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and many employees are openly sympathetic with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Burdened with debt, the company depends on subsidies that Jordanian officials, who accorded the firm a concession in areas once controlled by Amman, want to make dependent on a rigorous austerity and restructuring plan.

Its principal creditor is the Israeli Electricity Company, which last year provided it with 360 million kilowatt hours of electricity, nearly 90 per cent of the power it distributes to more than 100,000 consumers in East Jerusalem and other facilities on the West Bank.

The Israeli Electricity Company has already installed an alternative network that residents could use when and if the Arab Electricity Company of East Jerusalem is liquidated.

Ministry on Restriction of E. Jerusalem Electric
TA202223 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The Energy Ministry is looking into the possibility of gradually reducing the activity of the East Jerusalem Electric Corporation in the Jewish neighborhoods, thus finding a partial solution to the problem of the large debt the East Jerusalem Electric Corporation owes the Israel Electricity Company. It seems that the East Jerusalem company is prepared to reduce the jurisdiction of its franchise, on the condition that the franchise is extended. The company workers went on strike today to protest the raid by the bailiffs on the company's offices yesterday.

Authorities Close E. Jerusalem Paper, Arab Council
TA210829 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] The command of the Central Command today closed down the offices of the Arab Council for Public Affairs [Hamo'etza Ha'aravit Le'inyanim Tziburiyim] and the offices of the *Al-Mawqif* newspaper in East Jerusalem for 3 months. The decision was made because approximately 2 weeks ago many Fatah pamphlets were seized in these offices. The pamphlets denounced notables from the territories, mainly former Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that some of the pamphlets have already been distributed in Gaza. Two printers have already been detained, but were released later. The security forces are continuing to investigate and hope to apprehend the culprits.

The Arab Council for Public Affairs and the *AL-Mawqif* paper, which is owned by it, are headed by *Al-Fajr* editor Hanna Sinyurah, Ziyad Abu Ziyad, Zuhayr al-Ris, and former Hebron Mayor Mustafa 'Abd al-Nabi al-Natshah. All these notables have denied their involvement in the distribution of the pamphlets and said that the printers acted on their own initiative, without any link to the council.

Summit Secretary General Utete Discusses Schedule
MB201059 Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Aug 86 p 5

[*Sunday Mail* reporter]

[Text] Senior officials of the 101-member Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] countries are expected here at the start of next week, to prepare the groundwork for the heads of government and states as the countdown to the eighth summit of the movement commences.

The secretary-general of the eighth non-aligned summit, Dr Charles Utete, told *The Sunday Mail* during an interview that the meetings of senior officials would run for two days — on August 26 and 27.

"The officials arrive at the beginning of next week and they should all be here by the 26th. In fact, we already have some advance teams who have come calling to see whether arrangements have been made, and to satisfy themselves that Harare is a convenient place."

Dr Utete, who is also the secretary to the Cabinet, said that the meeting of the senior NAM officials would be followed by a two-day conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of the member countries of NAM which will be on August 28 and 29.

The foreign ministers would arrive in time for their conference, although some of them were expected to come at the same time as the senior officials.

"The business of the officials and the ministers of foreign affairs is to prepare the groundwork for the meeting of the heads of delegations. They will look at all the draft documents and the draft agenda, and the modalities of running the confernce, including the selection of the various organs that will facilitate the running of the conference at each level."

Explaining what he meant, Dr Utete said that the tradition is that the NAM summit operates roughly at the three levels of the senior officials, the ministers of foreign affairs, and the heads of delegations. The deliberations of the ministers of foreign affairs are recommended to the heads for their meeting which begins on September 1. The decision to start the meeting of the heads of government and state on September 1 is significant because it will mark exactly the time the movement was founded 25 years ago in the Yugoslav capital, Belgrade. There will be a special ceremony in Harare to mark the movement's 25th anniversary.

While Dr Utete would not be drawn into prejudging the result of the Harare summit the question of the Third World debt, the Iran-Iraq war, the grave situation in this region, economic issues, and co-operation between member countries can be expected to be some of the items high on the agenda at the summit.

At the New Delhi summit the chairman of the movement, the late Mrs Indira Gandhi, appealed to Iran and Iraq to move towards a peaceful resolution of the conflict between the two countries and this appeal was generally endorsed by the summit

It is the consensus view among the NAM member countries that the conflict between the two countries, both members of NAM is proving costly in human lives, and that it is poisoning the atmosphere in the Gulf region, and in the movement as a whole.

Asked about what he considered the main achievements of the New Delhi summit. Dr Utete said that the sixth summit was important in many respects: The movement grew from 95 members to the present 101, lending credence to the relevance of the movement.

The movement, he said, had become a vibrant one and is a focal point for poor, weak countries cognisant of the reality that they are likely to achieve results collectively than if they worked separately in a situation dominated by the more powerful, highly developed countries.

Zimbabwe's Mugabe Says RSA, Debt To Be Viewed
MB201216 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has said he believes that because of the nature of the problem, the issue of South Africa is expected to dominate the discussions at the Nonaligned Movement summit which opens in Harare next week. Comrade Mugabe, who was speaking in an interview with the magazine *Africa-Asia*, said the summit has quite a hot issue on the question of southern Africa which needs urgent attention. The prime minister said apart from the question of South Africa and Namibia, the summit is also expected to deal with the world's debt problem. He said in the circumstances in which most underdeveloped countries are under severe economic pressure those issues cannot be avoided.

Security for Summit To Be 'Tight' Due to RSA Raids
MB200712 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2321 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 20, SAPA — Security to protect the lives of the 101 leaders expected to attend the Non-Aligned Movement summit will be tight because of the recent raids on the city by South Africa, a Politburo member of the ruling ZANU-PF Party said here today.

The party's secretary for administration, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, told a meeting of officials that the recent bomb attacks on ANC targets will make security for the NAM "tough".

He told the officials who gathered at the Stodart hall in Harare near the city centre that South Africa was "bombing and destabilising the Frontline States with the backing of America, Britain, France, and West Germany".

These Western countries wanted southern African states to continue to provide raw materials "to make more bombs".

Strategic minerals like chrome and nickel, which these countries could not get elsewhere, were being used to make dangerous

weapons to destroy and defeat the Soviet Union, Mr Nyagumbo, who is also minister of state (political co-ordination) and of co-operatives, said.

"When we talk of Namibian independence, they want us to move Cubans from Angola," he said, attacking the United States for having given aid worth R250 million to Contra rebels in Nicaragua and R37 million to UNITA rebels in Angola recently.

He called on party officials to be vigilant during the NAM and not allow into their homes strangers who might be planning to kill delegates and asked that the party round-up committees to take visitors around the country during the summit.

LIBYA

Further Reporting on Museveni Visit

Minutes of Agreement Signed

LD201336 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni at noon today attended the ceremony of signing the minutes of an agreement between the Great Jamahiriyah and Uganda in economic, technical, and investment cooperation.

The minutes of the agreement were signed by the brother secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning on the Libyan side, and Professor Mulema, the [Ugandan] finance minister.

Minutes of an agreement in connection with cooperation in the political and cultural field and popular organization between the two friendly countries were also signed. The minutes of the agreement were signed by the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison on the Libyan side and Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukiibi on the Ugandan side.

Addresses Mini-Ministerial Meeting

EA201757 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Reports from Tripoli say President Yoweri Museveni has held talks with his host, President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of Libya. According to the reports both sides agreed to strengthen relations between the two countries, especially in the field of agriculture.

Addressing a mini-ministerial meeting composed of members of the Libyan and Ugandan delegations at the Secretariat of the General Popular Congress in Tripoli, the president said the discussions held between the Libyan and Ugandan Governments during his visit are part and parcel of the organizational agreements provided for in the 10-point program of the NRM [National Resistance Movement]. He disclosed that the two countries had identified many possible priorities, and stressed the need for the negotiations to be followed by experts who are able to translate the views and principles into reality for the benefit of their people.

President Museveni appealed to African leaders ever to bear in mind the industrial, defensive, and inferiority concepts which can easily be demoralized by wrong ideologies. [sentence as heard]. He spoke of the need for African countries to identify their real interests and avoid promoting interests of other countries. Uganda, he said, has already started fighting such ideologies by creating political schools for the mobilization of population committees, so that they can know their own interests instead of others.

The president told the meeting that the NRM took up arms to create a new era of a unified and dignified life, tampered with by past regimes. The people's human, political, and economic potentials were not exploited for the benefit of the nation and Africa as a whole. The revolution in Uganda, therefore, he declared, was launched to create a new chance in tackling the south-to-south cooperation among the African states. He stated that the south-to-south cooperation is not a new idea in Africa, but the people only lacked the political will to follow it up, thus leading to irrational, expensive, and nonbeneficial arrangements.

During the same meeting the Libyan Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud expressed the hope that since Libya and Uganda share the same aspirations, the economic strength of the two countries will grow stronger, adding that with the political and economic will the available resources of both countries have the potential for development. He urged both sides to create a feasibility study to view the economic stand of the two countries with the aim of laying the foundation for long-term plans. [passage omitted]

Joint Communique

LD201946 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1855 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Aug (JANA) — A joint communique was released today both in Tripoli and Kampala following the visit of the Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni to the Great Jamahiriyah. Here is the text of this communique:

At the invitation of the brother, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, President Yoweri Museveni paid an official visit to the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the period from 13 to 15 Dhu al-Hijjah 1395 corresponding to 18 to 20 August 1986.

The Ugandan president and his accompanying delegation were accorded a warm welcome which expressed the depth of the fraternal ties which link the two fraternal peoples.

During this visit President Yoweri Museveni laid a wreath at the monument that commemorates that martyrs of the battle of Al-Hani.

President Yoweri Museveni during this visit had cordial and fraternal meetings and talks with Brother Col al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, dealing with a number of local and international issues, particularly the struggle against colonialism, racism, and Zionism. The Brother Col al-Qadhdhafi acquainted President Yoweri Museveni with the consequences of the savage, barbaric, and terrorist aggression to which the Great Jamahiriyah was exposed by the imperialist U.S. Administration and the NATO alliance, noting the military policy of the U.S. Administration, and the policy of domination and hegemony it pursues — two things that work for increasing world tension especially in Africa and the Mediterranean.

President Yoweri Museveni strongly condemned the aggressive actions of the U.S. Administration against the Jamahiriyah and he described them as being one aspect of the policy of state-sponsored terrorism.

He also expressed the solidarity of the Ugandan leadership and people with the fraternal people of the Jamahiriyah in their standing up to the savage U.S. aggression and the economic blockade imposed on the Jamahiriyah, and also the right of the Libyan Arab people to defend their land with all available means, and to defend their rights to the Gulf of Sidra in accordance with the declaration released by the Jamahiriyah on this gulf in 1973.

President Yoweri Museveni has also highly appreciated the spirit of bravery and sacrifice showed by the Libyan Arab people in standing up to aggression, under the leadership of the Great al-Fatih Revolution led by Col Qadhdhafi who was personally a target of this aggression.

The Ugandan president stressed that the barbaric attack against the Jamahiriyah was a criminal act, a violation of laws and ethics, and constituted a great threat to international peace and security.

On his part, the brother colonel greeted the struggle of the Ugandan people under the leadership of the resistance movement which had eliminated despotism and put an end to the mass killing of the sons of the people of Uganda.

During the visit, there were several discussions and meetings at a high level between the delegations of the two countries, covering bilateral relations as well as the African, Arab, and international situation. Taking part in them on the Ugandan side were: Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukiibi, Finance Minister Ponsiano Mulema, and Energy Minister Andrew Kayiira. On the Libyan side, taking part were: Brother Qasim Muhammad Sharlala, secretary of the General People's Committee for the Treasury, Brother Fawzi Ahmad al-Shakshuki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning, and Brother Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur, [sometimes called Al-Mansur, but here transmitted as Al-Maqhur, his original surname] secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison.

After reviewing the current situation in the African Continent, the two sides stressed their firm determination to work for the total liberation of Africa and the commitment to the achievment of African unity in accordance with the OAU Charter and its humanitarian principles. In this context, the two sides strongly condemned imperialist interference in the African Continent, denounced foreign presence in it, and expressed their conviction that defending the African Continent cannot be achieved except by African peoples themselves.

Regarding South Africa, the two sides condemned the hated racist regime which is considered a crime against humanity as a whole, and they declared their determination to use all capabilities to destroy this plague, bring forth the day of final victory, end of apartheid, and the declaration of a democratic state in South Africa.

They also stressed their determination to support African liberation movements materially and morally. Concerning Namibia, the two sides reaffirmed their full support for the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the SWAPO, and are asking the United Nations, and the Security Council in particular, for the immediate and unconditional implementation of Resolution 435 on Namibian independence, and are rejecting the artificial linking of this independence to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

The two sides expressed their solidarity and standing with the Frontline States, and decided to support them in the struggle against the repeated attacks by the racist regime in Pretoria.

The two sides denounced Britain's policy of supporting the racist regime in South Africa and its refusal to impose economic sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime. The two sides condemned all countries which are still dealing politically and economically with the racist regime in South Africa.

The two sides called on the OAU and peace-loving countries to implement the United Nations, OAU, and Commonwealth resolutions on comprehensive sanctions against the racist South African regime.

The two sides affirmed the strong condemnation of the savage,and barbaric and terrorist aggression committed by the state of racial segregation in Pretoria against Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Angola and the strikes against civilian targets and populated quarters. They appealed to the international community to give material and moral aid to these states and they considered this aggression part of the international imperialist policy to weaken the national liberation movement.

Concerning Chad, the two sides affirm the need to implement the OAU resolutions which concern the settlement of the problem by peaceful means, and ending the conflict between the various groups.

Concerning the Western Sahara issue, the two sides affirmed their support for the OAU resolutions and the efforts of the UN secretary general which are aimed at finding a just and final solution to the Western Sahara issue.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the important role played by the OAU in safeguarding peace and solving the problems of the African Continent.

The two sides reviewed the Palestinian issue and they affirmed their support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their own state on their soil. They condemned the plan which is aimed at liquidating the Palestinian issue.

The two sides strongly condemn all the separate agreements and separate treaties which constitute a blatant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people.

The two sides strongly denounce the criminal alliance between the Zionist racist state in occupied Palestine and the racist regime in South Africa and their aggressive cooperation in the nuclear field, a matter that constitutes a danger to peace and stability in Africa and the Arab area.

When reviewing the situation in the Lebanon, the two sides expressed their regret at the explosive situation in the area and

supported the just struggle of the Lebanese people. They demand the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist forces of occupation from Lebanese territory.

Out of conviction in the historic link between the Arab nation and the African nations, the two sides stressed the importance of Arab-African cooperation and the need to strengthen it for the sake of serving the joint Arab-African interests.

When analyzing the international political situation the two sides affirmed their conviction in the need for the unity of nations in their struggle against collapsing imperialism and the establishment of a world dominated by peace and freedom in accordance with the aspirations of the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

In this connection, the two sides affirm their militant support for the peoples who are struggling for their dignity and deliverance from all forms of imperialist trusteeship. They also affirm their firm adherence to the principles of the UN Charter and the Nonaligned Movement, and they condemn bargaining and attempts aimed at weakening the UN Organization and its specialized agencies. They demand that the UN Charter be amended so as to guarantee equality among member-states.

The two sides expressed the agreement of their point of view on the right of the peoples and states to demand compensation for the damage that had been caused them as a result of colonialism and the vestiges of the colonial wars which still form an obstacle to development in these states. In this framework the two sides agreed to work jointly for finding a just solution to this problem.

With regard to human rights, African states and the states of the world which are struggling for their rights and regaining their sovereignty have endured a great deal of persecution.

The two sides expressed their active role in defending human rights generally, and the rights of the African man in particular. They condemned strongly the deliberate malpractice in the upholding of human rights and the complete disregard for the dignity of theAfrican man.

On reviewing the international economic situation, the two sides affirmed the need to set up a new international economic system which would put an end to economic domination and exploitation which were imposed on the developing states by the great powers. In this connection, the two sides affirmed the importance of South-South cooperation.

During this visit agreement was reached over a memorandum of understanding which calls for developing cooperation between the two countries in a way that serves the interest of the two fraternal peoples in the political information, cultural, and social fields and the establishing of a joint committee on cooperation.

The two sides praised the frank and fraternal atmosphere which characterized their talks and they expressed their satisfaction with the positive results they have reached in the economic fields. They stressed the need to continue these meetings to strengthen ties of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly peoples.

President Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda, expressed his thanks to the people and the leadership of the Great al-Fatih Revolution for the cordial and fraternal atmosphere which charactrized the visit he and his accompanying delegation had paid to the Great Jamahiriyah.

President Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda, extended an invitation to the Brother Leader Col al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, to pay a fraternal and friendly visit to the Republic of Uganda. The invitation was accepted with great pleasure and its date will be fixed at a later date.

Comments on Visit, Departs

LD201451 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni left Tripoli at noon today at the end of a 3-day visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud headed those who bid farewell to the Ugandan president and members of his delegation at Tripoli international airport. Also present at the airport were the secretaries of the General People's Committee and the heads of political missions accredited to the Great Jamahiriyah.

Before leaving, President Museveni made a statement to JANA in which he expressed pleasure at visiting the Great Jamahiriyah. He said he was happy at the visit and was pleased throughout the visit. This is not my first visit to the Great Jamahiriyah, he said, and I am fully used to Libyan generosity and hospitality. However, on this occasion, I represent the whole of Uganda while in the past I represented the national movement only. For this reason, this visit has enabled me to discuss not only matters directly connected with the Great 1 September Revolution and the national movement in Uganda, as was the case in the past, but also matters pertaining to both countries — Libya and Uganda.

Now that the revolution in Uganda has triumphed and we have control of our affairs, we can set the basis for joint cooperation between our two countries for serving the general interest, and the interest of Africa, within the framework of the South-South dialogue and communications among the developed countries.

He said that now that we have taken control of our affairs, and now that we have our willpower in our country, we have conducted talks proving this concept of freedom and the surge toward the realization of our ambitions. During the talks, we laid the basis for cooperation between the Great Jamahiriyah and Uganda in the economic and political fields and for widening the scopes of our cooperation in various other fields.

He pointed out that two committees have been formed: a political committee to study political cooperation, and an economic committee to take the necessary vital measures for the creation of economic integration between the two friendly countries. As a

revolutionary and a patriot, he said, I wish to express my personal view that there is very positive benefit from cooperation between us, and this has set an example to be followed by all countries of the region.

Al-Qadhdhafi Greets Masses of 'Soukneh'

LD201051 Tripoli JANA in English 0830 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] [Place-name indistinct] Dulhijja 15, Shahr Hannibal 20, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution greeted the masses of 'Soukneh' who took to the streets in massive popular feast to express a wonderful, marvelous picture which was represented in the massive eternal cohesion between the leader and his people.

The masses roared with chanting that expressed steadfastness and defiance in the face of U.S. arrogance and its hirelings. They chanted: 'To hell once more with America and Britain'. They were hoisting green flags — the symbol of life, pride, and dignity — and portraits of the leader and placards confirming that every Libyan, male and female, [word indistinct] today Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

In the (?midst) of this massive feast where the smiles were on every face (?and) joy showed on the face of the masses of 'Soukneh', the masses presented a document of promise and allegiance confirming in the masses' name their eternal determination to press ahead on the road of the Great al-Fatih, renewing their allegiance to the leader in [words indistinct] that the land of Great Jamahiriyah is defended with lives.

Malta Confirms Desire to Strengthen Ties

LD201107 Tripoli JANA in English 0800 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Valetta, Dulhija 15, Shahr Hannibal 20, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Dr. Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, the prime minister of Malta, reaffirmed his country's anxiousness to strengthen its friendship with Great Jamahiriya.

He said: "Duty calls on us to meet all that friendship demands even if that leads to make us step on all the interests of any other party no matter how big they were". He added that the Maltese Government has previously told the Americans of that and "it does not fear anyone when it does what the friendship duty demands in our relation with the Libyan Arab People".

In a speech he gave 3 days ago, the prime minister of Malta explained that Malta does what it does because "it pursues the path of friends, not that of hypocrites". He confirmed that the Maltese people are not prepared to betray their friends because such a thing only comes from those who are ready to betray principles.

Dr. Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici renewed his emphasis on the socialist principles, the policy of neutrality and non-alignment pursued by Malta.

He said: "Americans must not ask us to abandon our friends in return of their friendship".

Sudanese Party Delegation Ends Visit

LD181958 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Aug, (JANA) — The delegation of the Sudanese Workers and Farmers Party has strongly denounced the failed barbaric U.S.-Atlantic aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah.

The statement issued at the end of the Sudanese delegation's visit to the Great Jamahiriyah said that the Libyan Arab people and the Arab nation are capable of confronting and defeating all forms of the U.S.-Atlantic aggression and the imperialist plans that are aimed at the elimination of the Arab national existence and its objective of attaining freedom. The statement also confirmed the need for the achievement of unity between the Arab people in the Jamahiriyah and Sudan as a step along the road to comprehensive Arab unity in order to secure progress, prosperity, and strength for the Arab citizen.

The statement called on the Arab masses to gather all capabilities and energies for the comprehensive confrontation of the Zionist, imperialist, U.S., and Atlantic enemy, and the liberation of the Arab territories. The statement confirmed the need for the escalation of the struggle of the Arab masses in Egypt and of its political forces in order to put an end to the treacherous Stable David accords. It condemned the contacts and visits exchanged with the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism, and the U.S.-Egyptian military exercises which are hostile to the Jamahiriyah and the Arab nation.

The Sudanese delegation expressed admiration and high appreciation for the giant civil achievements of the Libyan Arab people in the economic, social, and political fields under people's authority which is exercised through people's conferences and committees. Agreement was also reached on the need to continue the meetings and dialogue on the Third World theory and the implementation of people's authority. The statement saluted the popular revolution in Sudan which toppled the regime of Numayri, the agent of the CIA.

Turkish Industry Minister Arrives in Tripoli

LD191240 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1150 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Aug (JANA) — Cahit Aral, the Turkish minister of industry, and his accompanying delegation, arrived in Tripoli this morning on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to JANA he reiterated the condemnation of the Turkish Government of the barbaric American-NATO aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah. He also said that the Turkish Government had strongly condemned this aggression which was aimed at the person of the brother leader of the revolution.

He added that his visit to the Great Jamahiriyah comes within the framework of the exchange meetings between the brothers in the Great Jamahiriyah and Turkey.

JANA Editor on U.S.-Egyptian Maneuvers

LD202015 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Washington, 20 Aug (JANA) — TASS was interested in the news of the naval maneuvers that will be carried out by the administration of the child murderer Reagan, together with the Egyptian regime, in the Mediterranean.

TASS said that these maneuvers, in which the U.S. aircraft carrier *Forrestall* will participate, is of a secretive character.

JANA's political editor pointed out that the U.S.-Egyptian maneuvers are dangerous, secretive maneuvers as TASS revealed.

The political editor said that these exercises represent a dangerous strategic escalation which is primarily aimed against Moscow. The timing of these maneuvers, also, especially under the current circumstances, after the NATO exercises in the Mediterranean, the U.S. maneuvers in California, and the movements of the U.S. aircraft carriers, the strategic bombers, and the fighter aircraft among the U.S. bases in various capitals, provide indisputable proof that Washington has commenced the countdown for implementing its dangerous strategic plan.

JANA's political editor stressed that these secret U.S.-Egyptian exercises are a dangerous action by the child murderer Reagan, and constitute playing with fire. The consequences of this strategic action will be dangerous and grave especially if it is directed against Moscow and aimed at ending the USSR's humanitarian role. The political editor said that there is a huge gap between the noble humanitarian attitude, which is led by Comrade Gorbachev, and the wicked aggressive attitude, which is represented by the child murderer, Reagan. While Comrade Gorbachev attempts, through his frank and brave declaration of extending the nuclear test moratorium by the Soviet Union, to spare the human race the tragedies of nuclear destruction, the child murderer Reagan, in a foolish [word indistinct] and stupid logic, hastens to reject this creative humanitarian initiative and wastes a valuable opportunity given by the Soviet Union to the entire human race.

Concluding his comments, JANA's political editor stressed "This way, the days and events have proved that the administration of the child murderer Reagan, is heading toward a destructive nuclear confrontation with Moscow. This vindicates our insight and previous warnings that the administration of the child murderer Reagan, is fanning the fire of a destructive nuclear war, which will spare none."

SUDAN

Ministry Issues Statement on Search for Airliner

EA201713 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has issued the following statement about the downing of the Sudan Airways aircraft which happened on Saturday morning, 16 August 1986.

The war operations zone in Malakal yesterday reported that the force assigned to search for the wreckage of the aircraft [word indistinct] and its passengers was able to reach the site of the aircraft in Waw al-Shuluk area, north of Malakal town, after overcoming all difficulties. The aircraft was found burned, and broken into several pieces. Its wreckage and the remains of the crew and the passengers had been scattered. The force discovered that the criminal outlaws had mutilated the bodies and looted their belongings. The force collected the victims' remains and buried them where they had fallen. A force was stationed to guard the wreckage site until instructions are issued.

In a case like this, the necessary measures will be taken in accordance with Section 5 of the Aviation Law of 1960 which guarantees the legal rights of the martyrs and victims of the incident. The role of the brave peoples Armed Forces must be hailed, as must that of the forces which carried out the search for the aircraft, its crew, and passengers in spite of many difficulties.

Meanwhile, the prime minister and minister of defense pleaded for God's mercy for the souls of the victims of the sorry incident and the souls of the martyrs for the country, the aircraft crew, [word indistinct] of the people's Armed Forces and Malakal forces. He prays to God to bestow his grace on them and to inspire their families and relatives with patience.

The prime minister and minister of defense will explain all the painful and regrettable dimensions of the incident in his press conference which will be broadcast tomorrow, God willing.

Assembly Member on Using 'Language of War'

JN211105 Khartoum SUNA in English 1035 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 21, [SUNA] — From now on the government will deal with Garang and his movement-the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, SPLA, with the language of war, majority leader in the Constituent Assembly-parliament-'Umar Nur al-Dayim said to *Al-Siyasah* daily issue of Thursday.

Nur al-Dayim, who is also the agriculture minister in Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's coalition government, said guerrilla war along with the Army disciplined war will be waged against outlaws of Garang.

There is no way to reach any peaceful understanding with Garang through the constituent conference because he (Garang) does not acknowledge any constitutional work, Nur al-Dayim said.

Consultations were underway, between the local government and the SPLA, to hold up a constitutional conference for discussing Sudan's political issues, but the shooting down of the Sudan- Air Fokker liner last Saturday by the SPLA has prompted the stoppage of these consultations by the central government.

Nur al-Dayim further asserted to the independent daily that peoples potentials will be mobilized to defeat Garang adding that the government with its popularity and the military forces support will surely realize this goal.

Unless Garang changes his behavior of killing innocents, the government will never sit around one table with him, Nur al-Dayim said describing Garang as irresponsible.

The government will exert utmost endeavours to transport foodstuffs to the south via railway, roads, or even by air, Nur al-Dayim affirmed.

On the other hand, *Al-Siyasah* has quoted a senior official as saying military concentrations, believed to be Garang's rebels, are heading toward Waw town- Bahr al-Ghazal administrative capital-and dispersed shooting was heard in the outskirts of the town.

SPLM Blames Government for 'Mistake'

JN201723 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 19 Aug 86

[Text] London — A spokesman for the so-called Sudanese People's Liberation Movement has expressed deep regret for the downing of a Sudan Airways plane with 60 civilians on board.

In an exclusive interview with *Al-Qabas*, the spokesman said he also regretted there were civilian victims. However, he held the Sudanese Government responsible for what he alleged was a mistake. He recalled his Movement had warned against planes, military and civilian alike, overflying the south, which is an area of hostilities.

He added: "We would prefer the Sudanese Government to use military planes in challenging the measure announced by the Movement." He pointed out the warning was meant for the Sudanese Government after the Movement learned, as he alleged, that "a major offensive was imminent against its forces by some of the neighboring countries." The spokesman refused to name these countries.

He urged the Sduanese Government, led by Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, to work toward abrogating Islamic laws, having made a pledge to this effect. He also called for meeting one of the Movement's demands, namely, convening within 40 days a constitutional conference. He alleged that the problem concerned Sudan in its entirety rather than just the south. The spokesman said the Sudanese Government also has to abrogate its military agreements with all neighboring countries.

On suspension of relief supplies deliveries to devastated areas in the south because of the fighting there, the spokesman said his Movement will try to ensure their passage when the imminent attack against the Movement's camps by government forces, supported by neighboring countries, ends.

Airline Workers End Strike; Set Deadline

EA201959 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1810 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Aug (SUNA) — The workers of Sudan Airways ended their strike at 0800 GMT today. The strike, in protest of the downing of a civilian aircraft over Malakal town last Saturday, 16 August, by the forces of John Garang, lasted 3 days.

In a memorandum they presented to the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, they demanded the formation of an investigation commission to reveal why the flight took place and the facts relating to the incident, to investigate the security guarantees required, in addition to looking into the accountability of the minister for cabinet affairs for what the memorandum has described as his behavior which led to the escalation of the situation.

An official of the trade union alliance in the Sudan Airways Corporation said that the workers will continue to work until next Sunday, 24 August, and if the government has not met their demands by then they will take appropriate action.

Meanwhile, the Union of Sudanese Pilots has decided to return to work today in appreciation of the difficult circumstances the country is in, enabling the government to form an investigation commission to identify the officials who caused the loss of innocent life.

A union source said that the union was bound by the resolution of the trade union alliance of Sudan Airways to return to work until next Sunday but that it was not resuming flights to any area that was considered a war zone or which did not meet air safety conditions.

TUNISIA

AL-QABAS Cited on Mzali House Arrest

LD211129 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1105 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, 21 Aug (JANA) Former Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali has been prevented from leaving Tunisian territory. According to the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Qabas*, the Tunisian security authorities at Carthage airport stopped Mohamed Mzali yesterday and ordered him to return to his home after preventing him from leaving for Geneva. Previous reports said that Mzali is now under limited house arrest in Tunis.

Visa Requirement for Egyptians Restored

LD202047 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Following the surprising measures taken by the Egyptian authorities against Tunisian citizens, resulting in a ban on their entering Egyptian territory, together with the accompanying

[word indistinct] information campaigns, the Tunisian authorities are eager to [word indistinct] that, contrary to what is claimed by certain Egyptian information media, Egyptian citizens, just as all citizens of other nationalities, receive from the Tunisian border authorities [word indistinct] treatment and correct reception despite the ill treatment that Tunisians encounter when entering Egypt. For example, in the first 6 months of 1986 some 2,000 Egyptians entered Tunisia, of whom only 10 were sent back from the airport, including a musical band comprising 8 members that had no prior working permit as required by existing regulations.

It has been noted on the other hand that the authorities of the Arab Republic of Egypt have unilaterally abrogated the agreement concluded between the two countries on 15 July 1977 and have reintroduced the visa requirement for Tunisian citizens entering Egyptian territory.

Faced with this situation, the Tunisian authorities find themselves obliged to apply the principle of reciprocal treatment and have decided to restore the requirement of a visa for Egyptian citizens as from (?23) August 1986.

DJIBOUTI

Former Trade Minister To Oppose Regime From Abroad

HK210424 Hong Kong AFP in English 0400 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Paris, Aug 21 (AFP) — Former Djiboutian Trade, Transport and Tourism Minister Aden Robleh Awaleh announced here Wednesday he would organize opposition abroad to the "tyrannical regime" of Djiboutian President Hassan Gouled Apidon.

The former head of the Somali Coast Liberation Front said in a statement that he had chosen a non-violent path to avoid a civil war which said was "ripe" to break out in the Horn of Africa state.

Mr Robleh, who was sacked from the Politbureau of Djibouti's ruling party in May and accused of being behind an attack on the party's headquarters last January, said he and a former member of Parliament, Omar Elmi Khaireh, were seeking political asylum in France.

KENYA

Moi Addresses KANU Delegates on Economy, RSA

EA201828 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi to KANU delegates conference at Kenyatta conference center in Nairobi — live]

[Excerpts][passage omitted]Guided by the people's mandate and the party's guidelines, our country has continued to march forward in executing policies which are aimed at improving the living conditions of every Kenyan, and I am happy to say that we are steadily achieving our objectives. We nevertheless have a lot still to be done, and I am personally satisfied that our country has very good prospects of moving forward even much faster in the fields of development. However, we must always bear in mind that to meet our people's expectations in all walks of life all leaders and public servants have to demonstrate in practice a sense of dedication, honesty, nationalism, and indeed they must always be genuinely patriotic to their country. [applause] We must all recognize the undisputed fact that more uprightness and love for one another is the master key for our country.

We have a duty of ensuring that every Kenyan's well-being is cared for. And above all, we have to recognize the heavy responsibility entrusted to us in preparing a brighter future for the younger generation. This task can only be accomplished if all leaders and public servants individually and collectively rededicate themselves in serving our nation as nationalists without individual ethnic and other interests being brought into play. [applause]

Our strategy for renewing and accelerating economic growth has recently been published by my government in the form of national paper and I am confident that if all of us play our respective roles effectively, we are capable of achieving our targets. I am personally satisfied that we have the right policies, and, therefore, what is needed on our part is to ensure that these policies are correctly integrated and implemented with full dedication. Every Kenyan must adhere sincerely to our philosophy of being mindful of other Kenyans' welfare. This in effect means that a conduct of greed and selfishness must always be condemned, as it is repugnant to our culture and social life. I wish, therefore, to take this opportunity to once again warn that small elements of Kenyans who happen to be lucky enough to find themselves at the center of the economic stream are now attempting, out of greed and malice, to exploit the interests of their fellow Kenyans and indeed of the whole nation. We will not allow these few greedy people to disrupt the smooth (?patch) we have (?paved) for the continued development of our country. [applause]These weaknesses must be eradicated, and I would like you to know that my government has taken appropriate measures to deal with the situation. [passage omitted on need to improve educational facilities]

All aspects of human development require that a person be able to read and write. At the moment some wananchi [citizens] are cheated by unscrupulous people, for example during payment for their produce, others are even made to sign documents whose contents they do not understand, only to be told later that they won't get their land or other property, and this must be auctioned to realize securities by [word indistinct] financial institutions, and so on. With these problems facing our people, there is really no time for idle, irrelevant, and theoretical games any more. Our educated elite must now integrate themselves fully into the main stream of national development. They must understand the aspirations of our people, and participate full in the search for solutions to our problems. Solutions to our problems and realization of our needs can only be found from our own resources, and not through assimilation of alien and outdated ideologies and theories. [passage omitted on need to improve management of the environment]

The deteriorating situation in southern Africa continues to cause us all much concern. The racist regime of Pretoria has adamantly ignored the call of the civilized world to end the evil system of apartheid. In Namibia, Pretoria has continued to defy world opinion and has chosen instead to introduce the unrelated issue of Cuban troops in Angola as a hindrance to the independence of the people of Namibia. In South Africa itself the regime continues to deny its people their God-given right to justice and human dignity. In its calculated act of aggression against the Frontline States, Pretoria has demonstrated its objective and desire to perpetuate violence.

I take this opportunity to reaffirm our strong sense of sympathy and solidarity with our brothers and sisters who continue to suffer the indignity of racial discrimination and inhumanity. We shall not tire in offering material and moral support for the liberation movements in South Africa, and we are confident that evil system of apartheid will soon be eradicated from the face of the earth.

Closer to home, Kenya has cherished the need for regional cooperation and growth of meaningful, good-neighborly relations as the basis for the development of our country and the Continent of Africa in general. The party has provided the necessary guidelines that have formed the basis of cooperation with our

neighbors. As we now move toward further strengthening and building upon the foundation we have laid, it will be necessary for the party to identify new areas where we can work more closely with other countries to strengthen regional unity for the benefit of our people. [passage omitted on nation united under KANU Party]

Paper Comments on SPLA, PDRY Air 'Banditry'

EA201855 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 20 Aug 86 p 6

[Editorial entitled: "Air Piracy Can't Be Condoned"]

[Text] Last Saturday saw two incidents which will bear a black mark in the history of civilian aviation and free travel. On that day, southern Sudan forces fighting the Khartoum government downed a civilian aircraft causing the death of about 60 innocent people, mostly women and children. On the same day, military aircraft belonging to South Yemen forced down a civilian plane flying from North Yemen to Djibouti. It was carrying about 60 passengers. Fortunately, the pilot of the air Djibouti plane kept his cool and agreed to land his plane at Aden.

In the first tragic incident the southern Sudanese, purported to be members of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), tried to justify their action on the war situation between them and the Khartoum government. They said they had earlier warned that the air space above southern Sudan was closed to all aircraft. They are now laying blame on the fatal tragedy on the authorities in Khartoum.

In the second incident, the South Yemen authorities are justifying their action on "legitimate pursuit of anti-government forces". They had believed that the plane was carrying some supporters of the ousted Yemen leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. None was found, but still that did not spare the innocent passengers' harassment and victimisation by the unruly gun-toting security personnel at Aden airport.

Both these incidents remind us of a similar one last year when Israeli war planes forced down an Iraqi [as published] civilian aircraft believed to have been carrying some Palestinian leaders. That incident received a deserved worldwide condemnation.

International law has specific reference to civilian protection in travel. The law refers to land, maritime, and air travel. In all these, civilians have the right to go where they want without being molested or subjected to danger. Any act which will contribute to these factors is an act of piracy which the world frowns upon.

Whatever cause the southern Sudanese have, there is no justification whatsoever to cause the death of innocent civilians travelling on a non-military business. It is unpardonable that innocent people should be massacred defencelessly.

Similarly, the action by the South Yemen authorities stands out as a clear act of air piracy which the world cannot condone. The regime in Aden, by this act, has shown total disregard for international law and the right of travel by people. Piracy is banditry whether committed by individuals or states, and it stands out for condemnation.

Let states fight their causes, whether they are right or wrong is not for us to judge but we are very much concerned with the safety of human beings, especially civilians who only wish to be left free to pursue their legitimate concerns, it does not serve the Sudanese people any gain by having their hands tarnished in innocent people's blood. [sentence as published]

The Yemenis do not advance their cause by subjecting innocent people to danger which could become tragic and fatal. The travelling world should be left free for civilians unless it is curbed by formal declaration of war between states.

TANZANIA

Visiting DPRK Minister Attends Dinner; Comments

EA202159 Dakar PANA in English 1420 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Dar es Salaam, 20 Aug (SHIHATA/PANA) — The DPRK has reaffirmed its full support for the Non-Aligned Movement, describing it as an important institution to enhance South-South cooperation. Speaking during an official dinner organised in Dar es Salaam last night in honour of the visiting Korean delegation, the DPRK minister for external economic relations, Chong Song-nam, said his country would give "energetic support for the strengthening of the Non-Aligned Movement". He said the South-South cooperation is a sacred cause which enabled developing countries to strengthen their economic and technical cooperation and help realise complete economic emancipation of the Third World.

Chong, who is leading a high-powered delegation of mainly experts, said his country would strive to strengthen the Non-Aligned Movement through, among other things, (?assisting) non-aligned countries in agricultural projects. [Words indistinct] shall put more stress on assistance which will [words indistinct] firm base of agricultural production to make these countries self-sufficient in food production", the minister said. [passage omitted]

The minister also reaffirmed his country's continued assistance to Tanzania in the field of agriculture and agricultural-based institutions. [passage omitted]

The Korean delegation left today for Morogoro to inspect the Korean-assisted Collima rice project at Dakawa in the region. The delegation will later visit another Korean-aided project in Kilombero District in the same region.

Chong will on Saturday [23 August] lead his country's team to the ministerial meeting of the extraordinary Tanzania-DPRK Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation in the city.

Sources close to the president's office say the two countries will on sunday [24 August] sign an agreement to establish a joint agriculture company expected to take off early next year.

Under the agreement, Korea will supply machinery and technical assistance to help reclaim 15,000 to 50,000 hectares of land in the Rufiji river basin for production of paddy with the aim to make Tanzania self-sufficient in rice, which is one of the staple foods. Tanzania imports about 60,000 tonnes of rice annually and the project — to be undertaken in phases — is expected to double paddy production to more than 100,000 tonnes a year.

UGANDA

Museveni Returns From Libya; Reveals Barter Oil Deal

HK210829 Hong Kong AFP in English 0657 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Kampala, Aug 21 (AFP) — Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni has said that Libya will provide oil to his country in exchange for agricultural products.

Mr Museveni who returned home from a three-day state visit to Libya Wednesday night, said the two countries were still to discuss the volume of petrol Uganda would get from Libya in exchange for Ugandan maize, coffee, tea, timber, meat, cotton yarn and tobacco.

He said he had held "very wonderful talks" with the Libyan leaders which ended with the signing of a protocol covering the new barter trade arrangements between the two countries, along with joint investments and the strengthening of the Libya Arab-Uganda Bank in Kampala set up 10 years ago.

Uganda spends 25 per cent of its export revenue (more than 80 million dollars) on oil imports, President Museveni noted.

He praised Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdnafi, with whom he had held talks, saying he had managed his country's economy properly, but he said Uganda had not signed any defence pact with Libya.

"We find it very easy to deal with Libya because they are independent minded and we don't take orders from anyone," he said.

"i don't know if Al-Qadhdhafi, is a terrorist," Mr Museveni said, adding: "I don't believe that rubbish". The fellows trying to vilify Al-Qadhdhafi are not serious."

He said the new oil barter deal will help his country improve its balance of payments position, as the oil companies operating in Uganda have always demanded hard currency for the petrol supplied to the East African country.

Reports NRA Repulsion of Gulu Clash

EA211103 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has disclosed that Gulu town was attacked yesterday by former soldiers of the defunct UNLA, who lost 30 men as the NRA repulsed them. There were three casualties on the NRA side.

The president, who was answering a question on the situation in northern Uganda on his return from Libya, was disappointed that the Sudanese authorities had not taken action to control their side of the border in spite of the communication which was made to them.

On cattle-raiding in Soroti District, President Museveni said the Army had contained the situation. He said in the past 2 weeks, 700 rifles had been recovered from the Karamojong, reducing their power to raid.

AFP Reports Further

HK210712 Hong Kong AFP in English 0639 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Kampala, Aug 21 (AFP) — Ugandan rebels attacked the northern town of Gulu at dawn Wednesday but were quickly repulsed and 30 of them were killed by government troops, President Yoweri Museveni told reporters at Entebbe Airport Wednesday night.

He said only three government soldiers were killed in the attack on Gulu which was mounted by an estimated 400 former Uganda Army soldiers. He said six of his troops were also injured.

"They got a terrible beating", President Museveni said, speaking on his return from a three-day official visit to Libya.

He said he had contacted the Sudanese ambassador in Uganda over the possibility of allowing Uganda troops to make hot pursuit raids into southern Sudan, as the rebels flee across the border after clashes with his troops.

Some elements in the regional government in southern Sudan are sympathetic to Uganda rebels but this was not the stand of the Khartoum government, President Museveni said.

He added that he would be deploying more troops along the Uganda-Sudan border and that his government would punish "very severaly" anyone caught waging war against it.

There would even be executions, the Ugandan leader warned.

"I hope the Sudan Government allows us hot pursuit", Mr Museveni said. "We would exterminate them (Uganda rebels) there".

He said information gathered from captured rebels indicated that their total strength could be up to 1,200 but he insisted that they would not pose a military threat to his government "even if they were 10,000".

"There is no force which can defeat us militarily here," Mr Museveni said at the news conference.

He said the continued attacks by the rebels against his troops rendered it difficult for him to persist in treating them mercifully.

"We are going to be repressive and harsh," he said. "Those who remain recalcitrant to our peace efforts will be mistreated".

Mr Museveni said he had received information that supporters of former Uganda leaders Idi Amin, Basilio Olara Okello and Milton Obote were trying to regroup in southern Sudan, but that Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi had told him earlier this month that he was not sure whether or not the reports were true.

Cooperation Talks With Zaire End; Communique Issued

EA202316 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Uganda and Zaire are to sign an extradition treaty to be finalized in due course. This was disclosed in a communique signed in Kampala today at the end of the third meeting of the ministerial permanent joint commission of the two countries. The communique said the two sides exchanged the copies of the draft treaties.

In order to give legal effect to the existing bilateral arrangements, the two sides also concluded and signed two agreements. The first agreement is a general convention on economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation. The second is an agreement for the establishment of a Uganda-Zaire permanent joint ministerial commission for cooperation.

The communique said the two delegations discussed a wide range of issues of mutual interest in a cordial atmosphere, characteristic of the strong brotherly ties which exist between the two countries.

At the opening of the meeting on Monday [18 August] the minister of regional cooperation, Mr Sebaana Kizito, emphasized the commitment of the Uganda Government to preserve and enhance the long-standing bonds of friendship which exist between the two countries, especially in the cultural, technical, commercial, and social fields. He called for joint efforts by the governments and peoples of the two countries in forging new ventures of cooperation in a comprehensive range of fields in order to uplift the living standards of the peoples of the two countries.

The Zairian secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr Kiseka Seka, [title as heard] stressed the importance of security as a primary condition which must exist for the realization of development and progress in the economic, political, social, technical and other fields. In addition, the Zairian minister appealed for more joint efforts by the governments of both countries in the spirit of the Lagos plan of action to identify all areas of cooperation, which will help to raise the economic welfare of the two countries and Africa in general. During the course of the meeting Mr Kiseka Seka held talks with Mr Sebaana Kizito.

According to the communique, the two ministers agreed on matters of mutual interest between their two countries in particular, security of all the countries in the region, the implementation of the UN resolution on the independence of Namibia, the condemnation of the South African policy of apartheid, and the critical economic situation in Africa.

Minister Says Government To Repossess Land

EA202049 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of lands and survey, Mr Ben Okello Luwum, has warned that big chunks of land which were allocated to people who never deserved them for development shall be repossessed by the land commission for possible re-allocation and to other interested developers.

The minister gave the warning when inaugurating the newly appointed members of the Uganda land commission at the ministry headquarters today.

The minister, however, made it clear that no one shall be deprived of his land if he is utilizing it beneficially for development. He said that, in future, district land committees will be required to inspect [words indistinct] pieces of land to make sure that development is continuous.

Noting that past regimes mismanaged land in the country, Mr Luwum called upon the commission to (?take up the) heavy task of correcting what went wrong with integrity, impartiality, and zeal equal to the trust placed in them by President Yoweri Museveni.

CONGO

Sassou-Nguesso Receives Envoys; To Leave for Angola

AB201115 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The president of the Republic, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, will leave Brazzaville tomorrow morning at 0900 for Luanda, Angola, where he will meet President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Yesterday morning, the OAU chairman received former Burkinabe president, Sangoule Lamizana, and the Liberian charge d'affaires to Congo, Heney Williamson. The former president of Upper Volta [as heard] delivered to the OAU chairman a message from President Thomas Sankara on the [words indistinct]. At the end of the audience, Sangoule Lamizana spoke to (Martin Lande):

[Begin Lamizana recording] [Passage indistinct] You also know that the Congolese and Burkinabe peoples maintain ties of fraternity, and solid ties of friendship and fraternity exist between our two presidents. It is quite normal, therefore that [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Next to be received was the Liberian charge d'affaires to Congo. Heney Williamson also delivered a message from Liberian President Samuel Doe to President Sassou-Nguesso. The contents of the message were not revealed, but the Liberian charge d'affaires hinted that his meeting with the OAU chairman centered on the major issues to be examined at the nonaligned summit scheduled to take place in Harare. But let us listen to Heney Williamson for more details;

[Begin recording] [Williamson in English fading into French translation] Well, we had received a message from our president, His Excellency Dr Samuel K. Doe, of the Republic of Liberia, and this message relates to the upcoming nonaligned meeting in Harare. We felt it necessary to meet the president in his capacity as OAU chairman, to discuss issues that will certainly be examined at this summit.

[Unidentified reporter] Did President Samuel Doe have a special proposal to make to President Sassou-Nguesso?

[Williamson] Yes, the message was special and important but I cannot disclose the content. [end recording]

Further on Burkinabe Envoy's Visit

AB202046 Dakar PANA in French 1708 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 19 Aug (ACI/PANA) — Former Upper Voltan President Sangoule Lamizana was received today in Brazzaville by Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso to whom he delivered a message of condolences from Captain Thomas Sankara, [president] of Burkina Faso.

President Thomas Sankara's envoy was at the head of a delegation which went to Edou (Oyo-nord district of the Republic of Congo) today to bow before the grave of President Sassou-Nguesso's father. The Congolese president's father died on 9 August 1986. It will be recalled that immediately after the news of the death was broken, President Sankara sent a first message of condolences to his Congolese counterpart.

"We sincerely share the pains of the death which has afflicted President Sassou-Nguesso and the Congolese people," Mr Lamizana stated. Stressing the bonds of fraternity existing between the presidents of the two peoples, he added, "it is normal that what affects Congo should also affect Burkina Faso."

Mr Lamizana is the president of the National Association of Burkinabe Elders which was formed by President Thomas Sankara after coming to power in 1983.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Benin's Foreign Minister Arrives for Meeting

AB192134 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Benin, Frederic Affo, arrived in Malabo this morning at the head of a delegation of his country. In our capital, the Beninese delegation and Foreign Affairs Minister Affo will take part in the deliberations of the Equatorial Guinea-Benin Joint Commission. Minister Frederic Affo and the delegation accompanying him were welcomed at the Malabo Airport by the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, Marcelino Nguema Onguene and many top officials of his ministry.

'Sources' Say Coup Plotter Executed After Trial

AB201110 Paris AFP in French 1026 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Libreville, 20 Aug (AFP) — Eugenio Abeso Mondu, who was sentenced to death on Monday by the Equatorial Guinea Military Tribunal following the trial of the authors of the 17 July attempted coup d'etat, was executed the same day, it was learned from a reliable source in Libreville on Wednesday.

Eugenio Abeso Mondu was found guilty of plotting against the state security. He had been a member of Parliament.

Many other Equatorial Guinean personalities including serving ministers were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 4 months to 20 years.

The attempted plot was foiled on President Obiang Nguema's return from a trip to France. Many members of the "clan of Mongono," the head of state's home village, were among the "plotters of 17 July" and, according to observers, Mr Obiang Nguema may have tried to take advantage of the circumstances to do away with some close relatives who are considered too ambitious.

GABON

Oil Minister on African OPEC Cooperation

AB201759 Dakar PANA in French 1540 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Libreville, 19 Aug (PANA/AZAP) — Etienne-Guy Mouvagha Tchioba, Gabon's second deputy prime minister of mines and petroleum, has stated at a news conference in Libreville that Gabon was satisfied with the decisions made at the OPEC ministerial conference held recently in Geneva (4 to 7 August).

Concerning Gabon's stand at the forthcoming October conference, he announced that a preparatory meeting has been scheduled at the level of his ministry, in conjunction with local oil companies as well as other state organs charged with oil matters, in order to map out a strategy to defend the need for the allocation of a subregional quota that will be higher than that of 1983.

In 1983, he pointed out, our production increased tremendously following the discovery of new oil wells in the country. Therefore, it is our right to demand a greater quota which will be one of the issues we will fight for at the forthcoming conference, the Gabonese minister added.

Speaking on the respect for quotas, Mouvagha Tchioba pointed out that Gabon is one of the countries that fought for several days in order to arrive at this agreement and it will therefore respect its earlier commitments.

On cohesion that should exist between the four African member countries of OPEC, Mr Mouvagha recalled that these four countries have initiated a move aimed at setting up an organization of African oil-producing countries within OPEC. Unfortunately, a prior exchange of views could not take place before the recent OPEC conference.

Speaking about the future conference of OPEC's African member-countries scheduled to take place in Libreville this month, the Gabonese petroleum minister pointed out that it will not be a ministerial meeting, but rather a gathering of experts from these countries and it will also be extended to African oil-producing countries that are not within OPEC.

BENIN

Ghana's Asamoah Delivers Rawlings' Message to Kerekou

AB201134 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0615 20 Aug 86

[Text] A Ghanaian delegation led by the Ghanaian foreign minister, Dr Obed Asamoah, was received in audience yesterday by President Kerekou. Dr Asamoah was bearer of a message from President Jerry John Rawlings to President Kerekou as he specified to Herve Kouassi.

[Begin recording] [Asamoah in English fading into French translation] I have been sent here specially by the Ghanaian head of state, President Rawlings, to deliver a fraternal message to the president of the People's Republic of Benin. The message concerns the cooperation between our two countries and the ways and means we must adopt in order to strengthen this cooperation and these relations.

[Kouassi] Is the Ghanaian side satisfied with the development of the cooperation between the two countries?

[Asamoah] Yes, I can say that the Ghanaian side is satisfied. As you know, the Beninese revolution is much older than the one we recently launched in Ghana. Therefore, we learn much by coming here close beside the sister Beninese revolution and we are doing everything possible to consolidate these relations. I know that ours is the younger revolution. We also have some little experiences to bring to the attention of the Beninese side. But as I have just said, the Ghanaian side is satisfied with the development and progress of the Ghanaian-Beninese cooperation. [end recording]

DPRK Delegation Head Meets Kerekou, Speaks to Press

AB202215 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The visiting DPRK delegation will soon end its visit to our country. This morning, our guests were received by our great comrade-in-arms, President Mathieu Kerekou. Coming out of the president's office, the head of the DPRK delegation, Chong Chun-ki, spoke to the press on his talks with the head of state before taking stock of their visit to our country, the People's Republic of Benin. The delegation is going home satisfied with its stay in Benin. Our guests have been agreeably impressed by the efforts being made by our vanguard party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin [PRPB], to make the party and mass organizations more efficient.

[Begin recording] [Chong in Korean fading into French translation] Our talks with the head of state took place in a very friendly atmosphere. We had the honor of conveying to him the greetings of our great and beloved leader. His excellency the president charged us to convey his thanks and his sincere greetings to our great and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song.

[Unidentified reporter] Can you give an assessment of your visit to our country?

[Chong] We were given a warm reception by the PRPB during our stay. We are very satisfied with our visit and hope it will greatly contribute to the strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and our two countries, and above all between our two parties.

We were particularly moved and impressed by the fact that all the Beninese people are active militants of the revolution under the discerning leadership of the PRPB. The party is galvanizing the mass organizations and uniting the masses for the construction of a new society. [end recording]

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Chairs Meeting of General Coordinators

AB202025 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The general coordinators of Burkina Faso held a meeting this morning at the Presidency under the chairmanship of Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara, CNR chairman and president of Burkina Faso. The meeting adopted draft decrees, heard many reports on missions carried out by government officials, and made some appointments.

In relation to the Ministry of Economic Promotion, the Council of General Coordinators of Burkina Faso approved a draft decree allowing the creation of a dairy in Burkina Faso. The project, which will be funded by black American businessmen, will produce 1 million liters of milk a year when it is fully operational. The required investment is estimated at $3 million. [passage omitted]

In connection with the Ministry of External Relations, the council approved the requests made by the Governments of Iraq and Egypt to appoint ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Burkina Faso. [passage omitted]

GHANA

PNDC Member Receives Visiting Soviet Party Delegation

AB201920 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The visiting two-member Soviet delegation today held discussions behind closed doors with a member of the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata in Accra. Briefing newsmen later, the leader of the delegation G.N. Kiselev, candidate member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, said the delegation discussed with Capt Tsikata Ghana's economic situation and how best the Soviet Union could assist. He said he briefed the PNDC member on the achievements of the Soviet Communist Party after its 27th congress held early this year. According to Mr Kiselev, the delegation was told about the positive results of Ghana's revolution. He noted the important role Ghana is playing in the attainment of world peace and the liberation struggle in southern Africa. The Soviet delegation had earlier called on the political counsellor for CDR's, Lieutenant Colonel J.Y. Asase.

PNDC Member on Country's Future Political System

AB201910 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Excerpt] A 3-day seminar on the theme "Toward True Democracy in Ghana" began in Accra today. Opening the seminar, the chairman of the National Commission for Democracy [NCD], Mr Justice D.F. Annan repeated that the commission has no intention to impose any system on the nation. He said the NCD has been receiving ideas from the broad masses on the desired form of government for the nation and interactions with the people so far have been most encouraging. Mr Justice Annan said the public advisory committee set up by the NCD, has set in motion an educational program on the indigenous conception and practice of democracy, the history of constitutional development in Ghana, history of political parties, and the realization for true democracy in Ghana. These are to ensure that each Ghanaian is properly oriented to the on-going transformation of society and the departure from the old tradition of politics. He said it is not necessary to waste time looking for political theories and concepts that do not originate from our culture, traditions, history, or values. This, Mr Justice Annan said, should be the reference point in the search for a future political system. He said there are certain values which Ghanaians lost sight of during the colonial days and this is the time to correct the mistakes of the past and develop it, Mr Justice Annan said the PNDC's commitment to decentralization of government which is in line with the nation's cultural values, is meant to pave the way for the emergence of a system of government which derives inspiration and authority from the grassroots. He said the NCD is mounting a program of demarcation of boundaries to put together groups of people who can be seen as units for development. Without this, the decentralization of local governments cannot be launched. Also, the NCD is putting on the ground a program of identification as to who is a Ghanaian and entitled to participate in the political process for voting purposes. Mr Justice Annan called on the district and regional consultative councils to play their proper role of consultation and advice. Chiefs, as custodians of traditional authority, should also redefine a new role for themselves in local government. [passage omitted]

LIBERIA

Reaction to Opposition Leaders' Detention Continues

Parties' Registrations Threatened

AB200914 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] It has been reported in Monrovia that the Elections Commission, ECOM, has threatened to revoke the registration certificates of the opposition Liberia Action Party, Liberia Unification Party, and the Unity Party, if security reports are true that they held an unauthorized demonstration in Monrovia on Monday. Disclosing this in an interview with the *Daily Star* newspaper at its Ashmond Street office in Monrovia, ECOM chairman Isaac Randolph noted that he had received security reports on Monday that the parties demonstrated in defiance of ECOM's warning against said illegal demonstration.

The paper went on: If the security reports are proven correct, the three parties will have to show cause why their registration certificates should not be immediately revoked by the Elections Commission, Chairman Randolph said.

Meanwhile, the national radio, quoting a Ministry of Information report, says that Monday's timely reaction by the police prevented what could have been a potential unrest in the country.

12 Held for Property Destruction

AB202029 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Twelve persons have been arrested by the police for their alleged involvement in the destruction of properties at the (Kongatown) residence of Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf. The 12 persons, whose names were not disclosed by the police, are to appear in court shortly on the charges of malicious mischief.

Disclosing this in an interview today with the *Liberian News Agency*, LINA, the newly appointed director of the Criminal Investigation Division, CID, (Colonel J. Kutnimleh), said the police were doing everything possible to bring all those involved to justice. [passage omitted]

NIGERIA

AFP Reports Political Debate Deadline 30 Sep

AB201320 Paris AFP in English 1139 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Lagos, Aug 20 (AFP) — The 17-member panel set up January 13 by the military government to organise a national debate on Nigeria's political future has set September 30 as the deadline for the discussions.

Samuel Cookey, chairman of the "Political Bureau" of academics, labor officials and a film maker, said in a broadcast Tuesday night the panel decided to set the time limit because of the "vast amount" of material so far received and the need to "sift and analyse" the contributions.

The body was given one year to complete its work, and Mr Cookey said that as of July more than 4,000 memoranda, newspaper articles, and papers of seminars, conferences and symposia had been received in addition to other forms of contributions. He highlighted initial "lopsidedness" of the debate and other operational and logistical constraints, including translation of some contributions from local dialect to English, which he hoped would be corrected before the final report.

Mr Cookey said the next two weeks of the panel's work would be devoted to a final nationwide tour to observe the debate at "grassroots level". Debating centres were being created across the nation's 301 local government areas and the panel would divide into teams to hold public hearings during the last two weeks of the debate, the chairman said.

Personalities within and outside the government would also be interviewed to draw from their experiences on governmental

affairs, according to Mr Cookey, who stressed that nobody would be victimized for views expressed on the debate.

The political discussion was launched in advance of a pledge by President Ibrahim Babangida to return Nigeria to civilan rule by 1990.

The military government has banned politicians of the pre-1984 civilian administration of Shehu Shagari from participating in politics for ten years, while some were banned for life from seeking public office. Mr Shagari himself and his deputy Alex Ekwueme, who were both released July 3 from detention, where they had been held since they were overthrown in December 1983, are affected by the life ban and are restricted to their home areas for the life of the present administration.

Paper Cited on Proposed Ghana-Burkina Political Union

AB201012 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 20 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Writing on the proposed political union between Ghana and Burkina Faso, the *Daily Times* advises the leaders of the two countries to avoid the pitfall that has bedeviled previous attempts at unification by other African states. The paper says if the new merger is to leave a mark for posterity, then a very solid foundation that no one after them can even dismantle must be laid. One way of achieving this, according to the *Times*, is by educating their people on their common origins and the gains to be derived from the union.

TOGO

President, Chad Official Discuss Relations

AB201723 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT founding chairman and President of the Republic, this morning received Ahmed Korom, the Chadian secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation. Mr Korom, who is accompanied by His Excellency Youssouf Nboudou Mbani, Chad's ambassador to Togo, is bearer of a written message from President Hissein Habre to Gen Eyadema. The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and member of the RPT Central Committee Atsou Koffi Amegah, also attended the audience at the end of which Mr Korom told newsmen that he has come to Togo to take stock of the situation in his country with Gen Eyadema who is considered as the first among the African heads of state to help Chad to achieve peace.

[Begin recording] [Korom] First of all, I am anxious to thank the president of the Republic of Togo who has just received me in audience, which I consider as an honor and a privilege. In fact, as you know the relations existing between Chad and Togo, and between Chadian President Hissein Habre and the RPT founding chairman and president of the Republic of Togo are very good, cordial, and friendly. These relations did not start today or yesterday but are long-standing relations. I am bearer of a message from my head of state to the president of the Republic of Togo. It concerns not only the relations of friendship, fraternity, and cooperation that have always existed between our two countries but also between our two heads of state. As far as the contents of the message are concerned, I cannot disclose them. You are aware that between two heads of state there so many things they have to tell each other, especially between two heads of state who are friends. As you know, President Eyadema has always had a particular esteem for his brother and friend, President Hissein Habre, as the Chadian leader has for his senior brother. In fact, the message concerns these kinds of relationships. You are aware that a (?war) situation has been prevailing in my country for long and that this situation is particularly due to the occupation of a portion of our territory. We are, therefore, of the view that there is need from time to time to inform the brotherly African heads of state about this situation so that they can understand the development of our problem. We believe that all the African countries are (?striving) for peace in Chad and that President Eyadema is the first among those who are fighting to bring peace and (?concord back to Chad).

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Secretary of State, after the various reconciliation agreements signed between Ndjamena and a number of opposition groups over the past few months and a number of defections from the GUNT, what is now the political situation prevailing in your country?

[Korom] As far as the Chadian Government is concerned, it encourages — as you have mentioned — any defections from the GUNT. In our opinion, those who have defected from the GUNT are people who have escaped the Libyan hell. We wish them a safe return to their fatherland, which is expecting them with open arms. The contradictions within the GUNT are not surprising because the GUNT, in the Chadian Government's opinion, is only a pretext for Libya to occupy Chad and interfere in its domestic affairs. Today, these contradictions are widely known to everyone. Yesterday, it was Kamougue, today it is Acheick. Who will be the next tomorrow? [Words indistinct]. We are ready to welcome all those Chadians in Chad and to involve them in the management of their country's affairs and of their common resources. We therefore believe that a dialogue is also required and that contrary to what people say, we are ready for dialogue. So, the political situation in Chad is quite calm and serene. It is a situation that makes all the Chadians expect a total and definitive peace and the recovery of their territory occupied by foreign troops. It is in this connection that President Hissein Habre has always said and continues to say that, in fact, there is no Chadian problem as such. The Chadian problem is a problem of occupation, a problem of interference of a foreign power in our domestic affairs. [passage indistinct] We can assert that Chad will recover all its occupied zones and achieve peace and concord. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Invites Reagan for Visit

MB201406 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The president of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, said in Luanda that the independence of Namibia is the main fact for the achievement of peace in southern Africa in general and in the People's Republic of Angola in particular.

In a press conference with the journalists accompanying the visiting American Rev Jesse Jackson, President dos Santos said he would like to see everyone analyze the problems in southern Africa with greater realism taking into account the correlation of forces in the region. The president said, and we quote: Angola is an independent country and should be viewed as such. Namibia is a territory illegally occupied and should be considered as such. Apartheid is a crime against humanity and should be seen as such. Hence, all positive changes should be seen in the context of the solution of the Namibia colonial issue.

On the presence of the Cuban troops in Angola, the head of state said the issue is practically solved because Angola has accepted in principle their withdrawal. This point of view has not been settled yet because this withdrawal should follow a schedule which has not been agreed upon and there is no guarantee that with the withdrawal of the Cuban troops all threats and aggression against Angola will cease. What we would like to see, added the president, is a greater flexibility in the American position because Namibia's independence could lead to the solution of all problems in southern Africa.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also sent a message to the American people reiterating the wish of the Angolan people to maintain their friendship with the United States. He added that he would like to see President Reagan show a better understanding of the real problems of southerrn Africa in general and Angolan problems in particular, and he invited President Reagan to visit Angola, to get to know the Angolan people, and to assess and learn the problems faced by the Angolan people.

BOTSWANA

Masire-Jackson Communique Urges End to Apartheid

MB201228 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1111 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The Frontline States have been urged to explore ways of sensitizing further both the American public and their government on the problems of southern Africa, including issuing an invitation to the President of the United States, Mr Ronald Reagan, to visit the Frontline States.

A joint communique by the president, Dr Quett Masire, and the visiting American civil rights activist, the Rev Jesse Jackson, issued in Gaborone today, also reiterated that apartheid in South Africa is the root cause of the problems in the southern African region. The communique, read out at a press conference held at Radio Botswana this afternoon by the Rev Jesse Jackson and attended by the president, Dr Masire, also said that there could be no peace and stability in southern Africa until apartheid is completely eradicated.

The communique also urges the international community to support the SADCC program of action, especially the rehabilitation and development of transport and communication routes alternative to those controlled by South Africa. [passage omitted]

Jackson Reportedly 'Intimidated' By RSA Soldiers

MB201648 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Excerpts] There is a report that the American civil rights activist, the Rev Jesse Jackson, who has been visiting Botswana with his delegation, was intimidated by South African soldiers at that country's border with Botswana. The Reverend Mr Jackson, was at the border post on the outskirts of Gaborone today. According to the *Nigerian News Agency* reporter, (Silvester Ackile), who was accompanying the civil rights activist, soldiers alighted from a South African war tank operating in the no-man's-land with guns in their hands. [passage omitted]

The reporter added that Mr Jackson said Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed nationalist leader Mr Nelson Mandela, and his friends wanted to meet him at the border post, but they had been prevented by the South African Government from doing so.

LESOTHO

Restrictions Placed on Former Government Members

MB210626 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] The office of the Military Council has announced that restrictions have been placed on the movements of the following members of the previous government, and that they have been served with orders to that effect. These members are: Chief Leabua Jonathan, Chief Peete N. Peete, Chief Lehoona Jonathan, Mr Francis Matolawane, Mr Desmond Sixishe, Mr Vincent Makhele, Mr (Rantunang Madipe).

After the military takeover in January and in the spirit of reconciliation with Major General J.M. Lekhanya and his colleagues, these officers of the former regime were allowed total freedom of movement. Until recently, some of them still held their diplomatic passports, which had been issued to them becuause of their former status in the defunct government.

However, security reports clearly indicate that among themselves and among some of their adherents in the country and outside, they are mounting very serious measures aimed at disturbing the peace and tranquility that the military and the people of Lesotho are striving for.

The military government therefore finds itself with no option but to impose restrictions on these gentlemen's movements, and

wishes to warn that no effort will be spared to secure the peace and stability that the nation has hungered for for the last 20 years of BNP [Basotho National Party] administration.

The government also would like to inform the nation that some foreign diplomats seem to be involving themselves in these internal issues, which fall outside their diplomatic mandate, and warns such diplomats to refrain from exceeding the accepted norms of the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations.

Official Says Contacts With RSA Will Continue

MB201742 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] A member of the Military Council, the Honorable Colonel Thaabe, says it is the policy of the present government to talk to the Government of South Africa. Speaking at a well-attended rally at Kolo, Ha Mohlalefi, yesterday, Col Thaabe said South Africa has already agreed to increase the percentage of Basotho mine workers from 30 to 50 percent. However, Col Thaabe warned Basotho working in South Africa to desist from the politics of that country. He said the main concern of the new government is the improvement of agricultural production and to meet this goal, Col Thaabe called on every person to make best use of the piece of soil in his possession. He said a number of reasons brought the military into power, and some of these included the failure of the past regime to heed the Armed Forces and close its ears to the tribulations of the people [sentence as heard]. He said the only wish of the military is to see everyone living peacefully and enjoying freedom without fear of persecution.

The rally was attened by the minister of state for education, sports, and culture, the Honorable Phillip 'Mabothoana, and the minister of state in the Ministry of Interior and chieftainship affairs, Mr Paul 'Mabathoana.

MOZAMBIQUE

Jesse Jackson Arrives in Maputo for Talks

MB210649 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Rev Jesse Jackson, a candidate for the U.S. presidency in 1984, arrived in Maputo yesterday from Botswana within the framework of his Africa tour. During his stay in Mozambique, the antiapartheid U.S. activist is expected to hold talks with Mozambican officials.

MNR Says 120 Soldiers Dead in 10 Days

MB201751 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Mozambique's MNR rebels said they have killed more than 120 soldiers in attacks over the past 10 days. The MNR says 100 government troops, 17 Zimbabwean soldiers, and 3 Cuban military advisers have been killed by their rebel forces. The Cuban and Mozambican troops were killed in a rebel attack on barracks of Manica and Mataza north of Maputo last Sunday. The Zimbabweans are said to have been killed yesterday in a rebel raid on the Lamico base northwest of Beira.

USSR Diplomat Comments on Educational Cooperation

MB210654 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] In Nampula a few days ago, the Soviet consul general in Beira said that his country had reserved 195 scholarships for Mozambican students. In an interview with Mozambique radio, the Soviet diplomat described the field of cadre training as a major area of cooperation between his country and Mozambique. He said that 700 Mozambican students were presently pursuing their studies in the USSR. The Soviet diplomat visited the city of Nampula a few days ago. He was received by Governor Gaspar Dzimba and other party and state officials.

SOUTH AFRICA

Papers Allowed to Report Security Force Action

MB210550 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2049 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 20, SAPA — For the first time since June 16, newspapers can now publish details of security force actions during the state of emergency.

Counsel for the state in the Natal Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg today conceded that an order issued on June 16 banning the press from reporting security force actions, which was telexed to SAPA and not gazetted, was incorrectly promulgated and therefore not binding.

The *Cape Times* has reported a number of incidents, but said that far from being a full account of security force actions in Cape Town and other parts of the country since June 16, they were merely intended to give readers an idea of the type of action which had taken place.

Access to the greater Guguletu area was, for almost two months, impossible because police and soldiers at roadblocks refused journalists entry.

Some of the incidents reported by the *Cape Times* are:

June 18: Police detain or arrest 999 striking Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union members at Nels Dairy, Johannesburg. Detained for two weeks. On release from prison, 750 workers dismissed by Nels Dairy.

June 26: *Cape Times* television correspondent, Joe Guwa, unable to file television report after being held at Guguletu roadblock. Guwa questioned about serial number of his camera and where he received it.

July 7: Michaelis School of Fine Art student, Mr Ivor Sias, 27, detained for two weeks in Somerset East after he photographed a veld fire outside his aunt's home. Mr Sias said eight armed men

jumped out of a police vehicle, "bundled me into a van" and accused him of being an arsonist.

July 10: Head of School of Economics at UCT [University of Cape Town], Prof Francis Wilson and Mrs Lindy Wilson questioned by East London security police for four hours after being detained while interviewing and filming for the South African College for Higher Education.

July 15: Police arrest 57 pupils from Uitsig, Belhar Number 2, Symphony, Florida and Ravensmead High Schools for being outside classes during school hours.

Last week of July: Security police raid homes of 12 Johannesburg End Conscription Campaign members. Activists questioned, photographed and material confiscated.

August 12: *Cape Times* tries to visit Zwelethemba township, Worcester, but access refused at Army base erected at entrance where soldiers train rifles on arriving cars and a mounted guard tower overlooks the township.

Throughout the emergency the *Cape Times* was informed almost daily that police were on the premises of Modderdam Senior Secondary School and sometimes stayed overnight. Police initially remained on the premises of Bonteheuwel High School and later sat in a bus outside the school.

PFP Claims 2,500 Omitted From Detainee List

MB201326 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1323 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town Aug 20 SAPA — The list of emergency detainees tabled in Parliament this week had omitted the names of at least 2500 people who were known to have been detained since the declaration of a state of emergency on June 12 this year, the head of the PFP's [Progressive Federal Party] Missing Persons Bureau, Mr Neil Ross said today. Mr Ross said he was aware of at least 2500 people who had been detained but whose names did not appear on the list. This was because the list contained only the names of the people who had been detained for more than 30 days. Many people were detained for less than 30 days and their names did not therefore appear on the list. It had also omitted the names of people who were known to have been detained recently.

It was possible that at least 12,000 people had been detained in terms of the emergency regulations, whereas the list had contained only 8551 names. He said that according to estimates by the Missing Persons Bureau, it appeared that one third of those detained were under the age of 18.

A police spokesman said the list had been tabled in terms of the provisions of the Public Safety Act which stated that a list of people detained for more than 30 days had to be published within 14 days of the announcement of the emergency. It was not the final list of detainees and would be updated every week. It was possible that names which did not appear on the list at present would appear on a subsequent list.

Du Plessis Announces Aid for Detainees' Families

MB201120 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1107 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, August 20, SAPA — The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, today announced that the state was going to spend R6.1 million to assist detainees' families and help rebuild the gutted homes of policemen.

He made his announcement at a press conference setting out the details of a R750 million scheme to create jobs and for low-cost housing. Included in the scheme would be the allocation of funds to assist with other community-stabilising actions, he said.

These included a grant of R3.1 million to assist the families of detainees and a further R3 million to rebuild the houses of policemen destroyed in the recent unrest. A further R17.3 million would be earmarked for the financing of a 10,000-man special urban police force for which 10 million had already been budgeted.

The House of Representatives would also receive an additional R4 million for coloured pensioners.

"We wish to make a special contribution towards stabilising communities," Mr du Plessis said.

Provision of housing and job creation were two major stabilising factors but in addition it had been decided to replace the homes of policemen destroyed in the unrest and to make a further contribution towards the appointment of a special constabulary to maintain law and order in the townships.

Food assistance and financial aid to the families of detainees as well as a special need of coloured pensioners also formed part of this action.

Aid Said 'Not Yet Confirmed

MB201242 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] An earlier SAPA-sourced report that the state is to give detainees' families financial assistance has not yet been confirmed. The announcement regarding assistance to detainees' families and the rebuilding of policemen's homes destroyed in unrest was reported to have been made during Minister Barend du Plessis' news conference announcing a 750 million rand job creation and housing package.

Ban on Visits to Detainees Lifted

MB201247 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The ban on detainees receiving visitors has been lifted. This report from Patrick Cull in Parliament.

[Cull] A government gazette repealing all five of the emergency regulations which came into effect on 12 June was tabled in Parliament today by the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

The rule banned visits to detainees by all people other than legal representatives, who required the permisssion of the minister of law and order or commissioner of police to do so. Such visits were also subject to stringent conditions. The tabling of the gazette by the minister is required by the provisions of the Public Safety Act, as was the case with the release of the names of detainees by the minister of law and order on Monday.

Commentary Endorses Privatization, Free Enterprise

MB210535 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Privatization is fast becoming an in word. But it should not be seen as just a fashionable whim or a passing fad. The partial or total transfer to the private sector of certain government services (or partnership between these two sectors), where this is realistic and can be done on a planned basis, is of imperative importance if South Africa is to meet the social and economic challenges of the next decade or two.

In spite of the present economic and financial problems, and approaching sanctions, the South African economy has potential for strong growth and expansion. But the population is growing strongly, too — at an alarming rate. By the turn of the century — just 14 years from now — our present population is likely to almost double to 46 million: and of this number 80 percent will be urbanized. The infrastructural developmen that will be needed in the next 14 years to meet the needs of that population is awe-inspiring: transport, health, housing, and educational services alone will place enormous demands on the economy.

For historical reasons, too much of the burden of providing these and other services has been placed on the public sector, on the government. This pattern needs to be turned around, with greater participation by the private sector in traditional sectors of government activity.

The private sector has long advocated privatization and deregulation, and most recently, four major employer organizations have made firm proposals on the issue. The government, for its part, has accepted in principle the need for privatization and deregulation and has already taken action and set guidelines for further action. The government, of course, has a responsibility to protect employees and consumers and to ensure that a state monopoly is not merely replaced by a private monopoly.

But assuredly there is a particularly great need at this point in time for accelerated action — for concrete decisions — to be taken on privatization in order that, whatever the harmful effects sanctions might in due course have, they can be countered timeously through the creation of new economic opportunities, expanding private entrepreneurship and ownership, more employment opportunities, and greater competitiveness in the marketplace.

Another imperative at this juncture of our history is the need to correct misconceptions amongst black businessmen and the public at large on the country's economic system. Greater privatization and deregulation will boost the economy and will bolster and promote free enterprise. This, in turn, will encourage black South Africans to see free enterprise as a system that can accommodate them and in which they can feel comfortable, rather than viewing it as a system that places restrictions on their economic freedom and entrepreneurship.

Greater acceptance of the free enterprise system will lead to rejection of the alternative of socialism, both in respect of its economic as well as its political components. Socialism, in some of our neighboring states, has proved — as it has elsewhere — to be a recipe for a lowering of living standards and for a decline in the quality of life of the people. Free enterprise, on the other hand, offers not only one section of our population but all South Africans the only real hope for a stable and flourishing future.

30 Schools Confirmed Closed Countrywide

MB201500 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The Department of Education and Training [DET] has disclosed the extent of school closures. The schools have been closed because of class boycotts. As Franz Kruger reports, education in Duncan Village has come to a standstill.

[Kruger] DET spokesman Mr Peter Mandel told me today that classes at 30 schools countrywide had been suspended until the end of the year. Of these fully 29 are in the eastern Cape, and the 30th school is in Kathlehong. The educational situation in the eastern Cape was much worse than anywhere else, he said, and attendances there were rock bottom. Mr Mandel confirmed that among the city's schools were all the schools in Duncan Village, from primary right through to senior levels, leaving the township without any schooling at all. He hinted resources from such areas might be diverted permanently to areas where teaching was going on, saying that there was pressure on the deparment to stop wasting money on unproductive areas.

Mineral Reserves Double in Newest Estimate

MB201711 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1657 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 20, SAPA — South African reserves of platinum, chrome and vanadium are at least twice as large as first estimated, SABC radio news reports. This was revealed in a South African geological survey released in Johannesburg which says the mineral deposits are at levels which make them economic to mine. The survey said the deposits were in the so-called "bushveld complex" between Pretoria and Brits and are only 400m below the surface in some areas. The mining of the platinum, chrome and vanadium is expected to provide jobs for thousands of people. The extent of the deposits was determined by a method which is used throughout the world in searching for oil, according to the report.

Study Shows Few Political Arrestees Convicted
MB210539 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2145 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 20, SAPA — A case study of 258 people arrested in the western Cape for politically related offences has shown that only 32 were convicted, 168 had charges against them withdrawn and more than 70 per cent of those charged were under the age of 18.

The study was done by the Repression Monitoring Group [RMG], based on assistance given to 258 people by the RMG since last September, and the findings published in a weekly fact sheet.

"Statistics indicate that a large number of juveniles are being arrested, charged and held for varying periods of imprisonment in circumstances where, in 83 per cent of all cases it subsequently transpired, insufficient evidence existed to secure a conviction," the RGM said.

Of the 70 people who had been charged 38 were found not guilty, it said.

The RMG said the courts were being used "to attain objectives that in the majority of cases bear little relation to the conviction of alleged perpetrators of crimes."

"The emergency, however, prevents us from stating what we see as the real reasons for the above-mentioned trends," it added.

Minister Does Not Object to Tutu Ceremony Visitors
MB210621 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, says he has no objection to overseas visitors entering South Africa to attend the enthronement of Bishop Tutu as archbishop of Cape Town next month.

In a statement released in Cape Town, Mr Botha says he has received a request from Bishop Tutu to give an assurance that all guests will have no difficulty in obtaining visas to attend the ceremony. He says he has no objection in principle to overseas visitors attending the function. However, in the absence of a list of guests, he is not able to give an assurance that all invited guests will have no difficulty in obtaining visas.

Black Sash, UDF Condemn Meetings Ban
MB201329 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1321 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 20, SAPA — The Black Sash and Education for an Aware South Africa [EDASA] have joined the Claremont and Observatory branches of the United Democratic Front [UDF] in condemning the banning of a UDF rally to have been held in Cape Town city hall today. The divisional commissioner of police for the western Cape, Brigadier Chris Swart, banned the meeting, organised by the Claremont and Observatory UDF wing, in terms of the emergency regulations. It is the second Cape Town UDF meeting to have been banned in a week. No reasons were given.

The president of the Black Sash, Mrs Mary Burton, said there would be no peace and stability until all people were free to know truth, to make decisions based on that knowledge and to elect a government able to respect the will of the people. She said the Black Sash would hold a lunchtime meeting in St George's Cathedral on Friday on the right to know.

The UDF said the people of Cape Town had a right to hear what the organisation had to say.

EDASA criticised the government's "blatant lack of respect for freedom of speech and its obvious determination not to allow the voice of the majority to be heard."

University Holds UDF Anniversary Rally
MB201410 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1353 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 20, SAPA — About 1200 singing and chanting students from the University of the Witwatersrand cheered speakers at a lunchtime meeting to commemorate the third birthday of the United Democratic Front [UDF]. "Three years ago today at Rocklands, Mitchell's Plain (Cape Town) the historical initiative passed into our hands," Mr Firoz Cachalia, member of the Black Students Movement told the crowd. "The spirit and inspiration of Allan Boesak's (UDF patron) speech three years ago is still relevant today as we here reaffirm our commitment to non-racialism and democracy.

A press statement issued at the meeting said the UDF since it was launched three years ago, had made "tremendous strides." Its affiliates had grown from 600 then to about 1000 today. "The Nationalists have no political solutions to our problem. They retard our expansion and represent permanent division and fragmentation of our people. They (the Nationalists) claim to allow a free press, while they're notorious for their manipulation of information and the control of the press. They (the Nationalist government) stubbornly cling onto power, and the business community continues to hold onto Botha's apron strings while professing to support our people's movement." Those who said they were for peace were liars and must be "unmasked," he said.

The student speakers apologised that the invited UDF and Congress of South African Trade Unions speakers were not able to attend and claimed their fear of detention as the reason. Punctuating the speeches were songs, foot stomping and ululating.

Former BSS President Mr Tiego Moseneke reminded students of their priviliged position on campus "at the expense of the many impoverished in our country. We on campus must be part of the broader struggle. We must go beyond the campus and stand up and be counted among those who want a democratic South Africa. Even Botha (President PW) must come to terms with the fact that we are here to stay," he said. He said "the people" were

"full of goodwill despite detention (and) harassment ...," and they accepted all South Africans as part of the future of this country.

The meeting dissolved quickly as most students looked over their shoulder and scurried back to classes.

Court Told ANC Operatives in Mdantsane
MB210544 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2117 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] East London, Aug 20, SAPA — The ANC had many operatives in Mdantsne near East London and there was widespread fear of them, the East London Supreme Court was told today.

A security policeman, Det [detective]-Const [constable] N. Sizani, said under cross-examination that the operatives were harboured by residents of the township.

He was giving evidence in the trial of Mr Khaya Libazi, 25, and Mr Andile Hewukile, 25, both of Mdantsane.

They have pleaded not guilty to charges of murder, attempted murder, possession of ammunition and the placing of limpet mines at the East London City Hall, the Kings Hotel and at a service station in June last year.

Describing the ANC as "animals", Det-Const Sizani said:

"The ANC people do anything when they want to, they don't even care if there are children involved."

In his evidence, Det-Const Sizani told how he was shot in the buttock by an alleged ANC insurgent while he was walking twoards a vehicle that was stopped at a roadblock.

A shoot-out between security police and the insurgents took place, in which a security policeman, Det-Const Lungisile Bhekiso and two alleged insurgents were killed.

The accused were arrested at the scene of the shooting.

An insepctor of explosives and a member of the security police, WO [Warrant Officer] M. Kruger, told the court that a handgrenade of Soviet origin had been found in Mr Hewukile's underpants.

He said no weapons of any kind were found on the other men, but handguns were found on the bodies of the two dead men.

The trial continues tomorrow.

Conservative Leader Condemns Government 'Weakness'
MB201302 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1249 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria Aug 20 SAPA — The Conservative Party [CP] leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, today condemned the government for its stance on sanctions and its "weakness in dealing with Bishop (Desmond) Tutu" in a statement released to SAPA in Pretoria. The statement said the CP rejected the government's attitude to sanctions and Bishop Tutu.

Dr Treurnicht asked today the government was on the defensive on sanctions. [as received] He said that the CP rejected "the government's standpoint that our minerals will be made available to all countries able to purchase them, whilst at the same time fawning to these countries as they apply selective sanctions against us. We hold the mineral cards and we should use them. We reject selective sanctions. They are not based on moral grounds but are designed to purloin our markets because they cannot compete with us. They are designed to break down the existing order in this country by destroying the economy. We reiterate that we would continue to trade with friendly countries but will not hesitate to use sanctions as a weapon for survival if necessary."

He further said the CP rejected in the strongest terms the government's weakness in dealing with Bishop Tutu. "His actions and statements in any other country would be construed as treason. He should be dealt with immediately. The white nation is the key to economic, political and social stability in South Africa and we warn antagonists that they continue with their threats and utterances at their peril," the statement ended.

Buthelezi Says Anglicans Face Leadership Crisis
MB201041 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1027 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 20, SAPA — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today that the Anglican Church faced a crucial leadership crisis and called on it to seek consensus on the morality of the ANC's killing of people by placing landmines and bombs on farm roads, in supermarkets, dustbins and hotels.

He told a church conference in Durban that Anglican archbishop-elect Desmond Tutu had hinted that this could be part of a just war in which these tactics were the evil means of fighting a greater evil.

"Then let our bishops and archbishops seek consensus in their churches that this is the case," he said. "You cannot declare a just war by default. Where does the church stand on the question of violence?"

Some churchmen had attacked Inkatha because they were not satisfied with its aims and objectives. Why, he asked, was the ANC not attacked for its organised attempts to spread violence.

In an address read for him by his minister of health, Dr Frank Mdlalose, the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president told a Christian "consultation" organised by the Zululand Council of Churches that the Anglican Church was facing a crisis of leadership.

He made specific reference to Bishop Desmond Tutu in this context and asked the meeting to bear in mind that the higher a

person's office, the more entitled people were to regard that person's utterances as official statements.

Now that Bishop Tutu had finally called for punitive mandatory sanctions, Natal's Bishop Michael Nuttall had said that this was done in his personal capacity and was not official Anglican policy.

He assumed that Bishop Tutu was also expressing personal opinions when he spoke on the question of violence. Some of the archbishop-elect's pronouncements lent respectability to revolutionary violence, given current circumstances.

The bishop had said in October that there were three ways of achieving change: by the ballot box, which was barred to blacks, by violence or by peaceful change, and he had added that the peaceful option was nonsense if it were not going to be effective.

In action he had again and again identified with the ANC mission in exile and, in this country, he had become a party politician when he accepted nomination as a patron of the UDF [United Democratic Front].

As a church, the Anglican church recognised the right of Africans to struggle against the "gross injustice" in South Africa. But it had not, unlike Bishop Tutu, blessed the ANC as the premier liberation organisation or expressed the view that the UDF represented the church's best interest in the struggle.

"Bishop Tutu, however, talks and behaves as though this was the case, not only in South Africa but throughout the world. We do have a crisis of leadership in the Anglican Church, no matter how frequently bishops claim that Bishop Tutu speaks in his personal capacity," Cheif Buthelezi said.

Buthelezi Says Not Too Late for Reconciliation

MB201048 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0937 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Boksburg, Aug 20, SAPA — Although leading industrialists had joined in the exploitation of blacks, it was not too late for reconciliation, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today in Boksburg.

He was speaking during a visit to the Allied Technologies factory, and said that a great many black workers had already been persuaded that capitalism must be equated with apartheid and that they must be eradicated together as the two legs of oppression. There was no reason for whites now to retire to the laager. The country could be salvaged but this would require a joint effort by blacks and whites.

Although there would be suffering under economic sanctions, the more people pulled together the less they would suffer and the more chance there would be of achieving ultimate success.

Increasingly, blacks and whites would have common cause in normalising South Africa as a modern Western industrial-type democracy.

Whether old-time factory management liked it or not the only workers — ordinary, skilled and supervisory — available would be black and the only population from which managers could be drawn would be multiracial.

"I smile to myself at the thought that the only new voters Mr P.W. Botha would have tomorrow are black voters and, in future, members of government will have to be drawn from a multiracial South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said.

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

20 Aug

MB201209 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1206 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 20, SAPA — Incidents of unrest were limited while only one death was reported in the 24-hour period ending at 06h00 this morning, the Bureau for Information reports.

In the only serious incident reported about a hundred black youths stoned and set the private home of a coloured family in Klein Skool, Port Elizabeth alight with petrol bombs and tyres. When the security forces arrived at the scene, the group attacked them with pickhandles, pangas and assegais.

The security forces fired at the group in self-defence fatally wounding an unknown black man. Two men were arrested in connection with the incident.

The 9th week of the national state of emergency maintained the stable trend of the past 7 weeks. There are, however, still at times sporadic increases in unrest incidents in certain areas which does indicate that subversive forces are still organizing and planning and that in many areas normality has not returned.

During the 9th week there were approximately 4 incidents per day more than the previous week and three more deaths than the 8th week, 15 compared to 12, were recorded. There was however a dramatic decline in the number of people injured, 61 the 8th week compared to 16 the 9th week. The amount of damage caused was also the lowest for any of the 9-week period.

Mrs Marietjie Roos, 32, of Nelspruit, who was seriously injured in Sunday's landmine blast near the town, died at 09h00 this morning in the hospital at Nelspruit. Her 9-year-old son, Johannes, who was also seriously injured in the blast, is still being treated in the intensive care unit of the Eugene Marias Hospital in Pretoria. Mrs Roos leaves her husband and three children.

21 Aug

MB211008 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0943 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 21, SAPA — Herewith the Bureau for Information unrest report for the period 06h00 (20 August) to 06h00 (21 August).

In Soweto, Port Elizabeth two people, an unidentified black man and woman were burnt to death in a house in Quanque Street.

In Tembisa on the east Rand the security forces found the burnt body of an unknown black man at 14h15 yesterday afternoon.

At 11h25 yesterday morning in Chesterville Durban a group of about 300 people attacked the security forces with stones. The security forces fired two shots at the group of attackers, fatally wounding Bongani Mchunu 17.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on U.S. Hypocrisy

The Americans, by punishing South Africa for not releasing Nelson Mandela and unbanning the ANC, "are siding with terror," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 19 August. "The Americans think that without the ANC there can be no solution to this country's problems, forgetting moderates like Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi who are still prepared to seek peaceful solutions." The editorial says if the ANC takes over with America's help, South Africa will become "another Marxist, one-party State," there will be a far greater exodus of whites than there is at present, and the country's economy will be wrecked. Until America stops its double-talk and until the American Administration and Congress "repudiate the ANC," they are "all hypocrites." They claim to "oppose terror but support an organisation engaged in terrorism. What a disgusting attitude."

SOWETAN on 'Necklacing'

"There is no excuse, no justification for using the barbaric 'necklace' treatment against anybody. To have to subject pensioners to such savage treatment is disgusting and most upsetting," says a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 19 August. "This type of violence which has become common, because there has been no outcry from the black community or sufficient deterrence from the law, can easily turn us into a nation of barbarians. Already the world is making fun of us. Already there are those among our enemies who are secretly rejoicing that stereotyped ideas about the backwardness of black people in general are justified."

SOWETAN on Rent Evictions

A second editorial on the same page says that it fears that the eviction of people who have not paid rent for a number of years in the Vaal townships will not solve the problem. "If people are evicted in great numbers, what exactly is going to happen to their houses?" And "how does the council hope to get the necessary funds to run townships which need residents' rents to survive?"

'Focus' On Rent Evictions

Themba Molefe writes on the same page in the "Focus" column: "A grim picture is emerging as authorities in the Vaal's five townships continue to evict rent defaulters — after a period of three years in which residents have resisted paying 'high rent'. When all methods of persuasion appear to have failed the Lekoa Town Council claims it has obtained court orders to evict tenants who have not paid rents and service fees since September 1, 1984." "Professor Tjaart van der Walt, appointed by the Government in 1984 to investigate the collapse of education in the Vaal, found the rent boycott had no bearing on the educational problems in the area." However, he said that people in the Vaal had " 'real grievances' " which were aggravated by the lack of communication between local authorities and residents. He also identified problems in the area as: "The rent increases introduced by the town council on September 1, 1984; the educational grievances of the pupils, particularly the age-limit regulations (which were later shelved by the Department of Education and Training); and the detention of residents by police during the first three months of unrest then." Molefe says that "Lekoa town councillors, who have not met residents since the outbreak of the unrest in 1984, no longer communicate with residents. Many of them do not live in the townships after their homes were gutted in the upheavals. Now the residents can only wait and hope as September 3, 1986 — the third year of resistance — approaches."

STAR on Emergency Detentions

"The Government's admission yesterday that 8,500 people have been detained without trial in a mere two months came as a cold shock. The equivalent of the entire population of a small town locked up — that is the price of what the Government claims is a return to order," says Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 19 August in a page 14 editorial. The editorial also says there are "too many disquieting factors about emergency detentions." "The regulations have already been drastically curtailed by court rulings. Evidence in court applications has left an impression of detainees being badly fed, badly accommodated, out of reach of their legal representatives, uncertain why they have been detained and unable to establish their rights. What has been possible to glean about the State's use of its draconian powers has done nothing to promote confidence in the restraint and wisdom of the Minister [of law and order] and his men. Indeed, the arrogance with which they have exercised the right to reveal or withhold detainees' names without explanation is in itself an indictment of the way in which raw power is wielded. True stability cannot return in those circumstances."

STAR on Job Reservation

"Job reservation on the mines is the last legal restriction of categories of employment to whites only," says another editorial on page 14 in *The Star*. "It is welcome and historic news that legislation next year will finally get rid of this anachronism." "It is a pity that small print in the amending law raises suspicion that Pretoria still intends to protect whites by more roundabout means. In the field of labour, an area of very genuine reform, the country cannot afford any sleight of hand."

BUSINESS DAY on 'Misgovernment'

"This country is not alone in trying to push on to future generations the costs of politically popular, but expensive, forms of bribery for the voters," says Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 19 August in a page 10 editorial. The editorial comments on the funding of civil service pensions and says "it has become legitimate cause for alarm." Unlike, "lesser mortals, the mandarins of civil service often retire on pensions equivalent to their salaries." The editorial says there is reason to fear that "the civil service is becoming an instrument to loot the rest of the

population." It also points out that South Africa has become "a high-tax country, offering less incentive than other countries to professional entrepreneurs and other creators of wealth and employment. Worse, the high cost of government raises costs, reduces efficiency, and makes it impossible in the end for SA to compete with leaner, better-governed competitors." The "looming disaster of inadequately funded pensions," creates "more cause for despair in misgovernment than in sanctions."

Foreign Investment in RSA Property

"The fact that foreigners are again investing in South African property via the financial rand demonstrates the value of allowing the currency to float in response to market forces," says a second editorial on the same page. "Clearly, there are now investors who believe South African property is cheap enough in foreign currency terms to compensate for those perceived political risks. That this is happening at a time when additional economic sanctions are about to be imposed suggests that, for some investors at least, sanctions are a deterrent only at a particular price."

Barber on Sanctions Vote

On the same page Simon Barber writes from Washington: "The question after Botha's speech and Friday's 84-14 sanctions vote is whether the NP's [National Party] evident masadism is a realistic, calculated response to its circumstances, or merely an irrational reflex rooted in Afrikanerdom's hard-bitter, paranoid past. Pretoria's reaction to the decisions Western governments are struggling to avoid rather suggests that the latter is true. Indeed, it is almost as if Botha and his people want the West to do its damnedest to destroy them because therein lies redemption." Barber points out that "a good deal more than 14 Senators would secretly agree with Wyoming's Malcolm Wallop who began a thunderous denunciation of the Bill by suggesting 'Mr President, what we are looking at is middle class, comfortable white Senators playing up to the black population of America and the liberal population of America.'" Barber says that few senators "have the luxury of representing the vast, independent-spirited emptiness that is Wyoming and so have to play charades instead." "There will be some further sanctions, most likely worked out jointly by the end of September between the Reagan administration and its European allies, and formalised by a new executive order. But the chances are very much against them being anything like what the Senate has conjured up. Unless, of course, that is what Pretoria wants for the sake of its immortal soul."

Intervention Policy Condemned

A page 14 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 18 August says that the "policy of intervention in someone else's civil war in a neighbour state is by now well-established as part of Pretoria's covert military operations in the region, to keep Soviet expansionism at bay, as Pretoria sees it, and to impose the will of Pretoria throughout the region." This "policy of intervention is defended on the grounds that it puts pressure on neighbouring governments which are sympathetic to the African National Congress" and discourages them from "aiding and abetting" the ANC. The editorial further says that the "mix of clandestine and overt military intervention in the region is seen in Pretoria as essential in the national interest." "Whatever the apparent short-term advantages, such policies are ultimately self-defeating and will make this the most hated nation in the sub-continent. Would it not be rather more fruitful to seek a negotiated accord in South Africa itself, bringing an end to ANC violence and removing the major bone of contention with the neighbours?"

TRANSVALER on Black Leaders

A page 16 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 18 August says South Africa must negotiate with the recognized black leaders concerning the constitutional future of South Africa. "The problem, with respect to the black people outside the homelands, is that there is confusion as to who their leaders are." The editorial says the confusion is one of the largest stumbling blocks for the statutory council which the government plans for the constitutional discussion. "The obvious solution is to elect leaders from the various black communities in a democratic manner."

RAPPORT on Group Areas Act

"The regulation of the Group Areas Act concerning the separate residential areas remains a highly emotional issue for people of all race groups," says a page 26 editorial in Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans on 17 August. The editorial says that the legal enforcement of separate residential areas for coloreds remains one of the most offensive apartheid laws. "The spontaneous development of a number of grey areas, which could not be prevented by the government, is another reality." "The most flexible approach would be to limit legal coercion as to where people should live to a minimum and to leave the protection of groups to local option and free association."

RAPPORT on Court Decisions

A second editorial on the same page says: "Conflicting Supreme Court decisions concerning emergency regulations has this week emphasized two points of interest in the present situation: Heavy responsibility rests on the state to take the necessary measures to maintain law and order; and the courts, whose fearless independence is again visibly established, has the task to see that the state acts within the law." The editorial points out that uncertainty has arisen because two branches of the Natal Supreme Court differ as to whether the state acted "to the letter as well as the spirit of the law" in certain cases. "The proper application of the emergency is too important an issue for uncertainty to exist," says the editorial.

BEELD on Proposed Black City

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans of 19 August says in an editorial on page 10: "One of the realities of South Africa is that several black cities the size of Soweto will have to be developed in the coming decade to provide housing for a fast-growing black population. Another reality is that these cities will have to be within reasonable distance from employment opportunities." The editorial says black South Africans are just as entitled to seek a better quality of life as any others. "An important factor here is the distance from one's work and facilties and opportunities offered by a complicated infrastructure like the Witwatersrand. The protest against the proposed large black city of Norweto north of Randburg must take these realities into account. To gloss over criticism that Norweto is an extension of apartheid by citing personal preferences and dislikes will not work. For the sake of a meaningful future, all race groups in this country will

have to allow each other living space in a spirit of reasonableness and justice."

VADERLAND on Tutu's Sanctions Calls

"Bishop Tutu is a terrible nuisance to the government," says Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans of 18 August in an editorial on page 10. "The extent of his support among blacks in South Africa is not clear. In the religious field, he represents a definite minority." The newspaper says "there is a measure of truth" in Tutu's belief that the government will not punish him. "In every country and in every address he is busy breaking the emergency regulations which forbid a South African calling for sanctions against the country. By not acting against him, the authorities lose face and the emergency regulations lose effectiveness." The editorial adds that any actions against the bishop would cause a storm, both internationally and at home. "The wisest step, as Minister Pieter du Plessis [minister of manpower] pointed out, would be to expose him to his own people as the man who, assured of his own financial security, wants others to lose their jobs."

Group Areas Act Proof of Apartheid

In his "Through My Glasses" column on the same page Otto Krause writes: "The Group Areas Act is now just about the only measure of the classic apartheid from the years of National Party rule, still on our statute books. As such, it is still highlighted as proof that South Africa is not free from discrimination on the grounds of race. And this necessarily harms race relations. But on the other hand, the abolition of this last remaining apartheid law will, naturally, not satisfy our local leftist and overseas enemies." Krause says the enemy will not rest until one-man-one-vote in a unitary state has been achieved, and adds that in the circumstances, there are many who ask why measures such as the Group Areas Act should be scrapped when the outside world remains determined to criticize everything that is achieved. But, he feels, the act needs examination. "If we are going to examine the act anew, we must bear in mind the suffering its application caused to many thousands of people, what hatred the removals created, and the rigid manner in which the act was applied for so long." He continues: "Let us, by all means, retain the idea of community life, emphasize it and underscore it, but as far as possible stop the application of the act by the state, and rather take advantage of the natural forces which bind a community. A community which does not show such binding forces ought not to be protected artificially and at a cost to others."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Greets Indonesia, New Zealand Envoys

MB202013 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has said that the peaceful future of the world depends on nonexploitative economic relations between the industrial and the nonindustrial countries. The president said current economic relations between the North and the South, based on protectionism by the industrial countries and unfair prices for the commodities of the nonindustrial countries, could only lead to confrontation in the future. Receiving credentials from Indonesia Ambassador to Zambia (Kusin Jusef) at State House, Dr Kaunda said the young people in the future will not allow resources of developing countries. [as heard]

Meanwhile the president, Dr Kaunda, expressed support for New Zealand's policy of banning ships carrying nuclear weapons from her ports. Receiving credentials from the first New Zealand high commissioner to Zambia, Christopher Laidlaw, Dr Kaunda said Zambia supported that country's policy on ships carrying nuclear overheads because it was a decision of New Zealanders. [as heard] The president noted that the policy had been maintained despite considerable pressure from the United States and Britain. Dr Kaunda described as a tearing experience the harsh treatment British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher gave to New Zealand Prime Minister Mr David Lange on his nuclear policy on ships. The president, who described nuclear weapons as instruments of self-destruction, said he was glad Zambia and New Zealand were committed to speaking their minds on issues of international importance.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Responds to Questions in House of Assembly

MB201604 Harare Domestic Service in English
1222 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Question and Answer session held by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in the House of Assembly in Harare, moderated by House of Assembly Speaker Didymus Mutasa — live]

[Excerpts] [(Chitele)] Mr Speaker: In view of the advanced stage the unity between ZANU-PF and PF-ZAPU have reached, would the honorable prime minister comment on whether consideration is being given to the possibility of holding similar talks with other minority parties, called ZAPU, ZANU-Ndonga, [laughter] towards the establishing of a total nationally acceptable one-party state in Zimbabwe?

[Mutasa] The honorable prime minister.

[Mugabe] Mr Speaker Sir: We engaged in an exercise to unite ZANU and ZAPU on the reckoning and appreciation that these are really the principal parties in the country. As to whether ZANU-Ndonga [words indistinct] could also be involved, well, it is up to the ZANU-Ndonga to come to us and say they want unity with us. We are an interim umbrella that has room for all who commit themselves to the principles and objectives of our party, so if ZANU-Ndonga would want to be in ZANU proper, let them drop the Ndonga and come. [laughter]

[Mutasa] Mr [name indistinct]

[Name indistinct] Thank you, Mr Speaker. In view of the pending agreement between the various parties, ZANU-PF and ZAPU, as well as the [word indistinct] of the Nonaligned Movement conference, would the prime minister agree, as a further gesture of goodwill, and in recognition of the [words indistinct] to release all prisoners held in detention under the emergency power [word indistinct]?

[Mutasa] The honorable prime minister.

[Mugabe] Mr Speaker Sir: In my statement to the press on the eve of the release of the 10 members who have been charged with the offenses of treason, I stated very clearly that government was going to review all cases of detained persons, and cases we feel merit release will be naturally given that due attention. But if in our opinion a case such that we consider the release of the individual affected would disturb our peace and security further, that person obviously will not be released. And we are doing this in the context of our discussions towards unity. We are not impelled by the fact that the nonaligned summit is going to be held here in 2 week's time. So that is not the consideration. The consideration is clearly the fact that our unity talks have reached such a stage as warrants that the necessary atmosphere sufficiently conducive to unity be created, and so the consideration will be one whether the release of the individual will enhance the peace and security of our country, or whether it will disturb further the level of peace and security so far attained.

[Mutasa] Comrade Kabasa.

[Kabasa] Comrade (Kadena), our honorable member of this honorable house, in her reply to [words indistinct] on several occasions [passage indistinct]?

[Mutasa] The honorable prime minister.

[Mugabe] Mr Speaker Sir: The minister of home affairs has had occasion to refer to Amnesty [International] and the various lies that Amnesty has published about us, and I understand he is going to make a statement in the near future. But I can say in general that what Amnesty says we should never take heed of, for we know Amnesty as it is now has become an organization that manufactures lies and does so with ulterior motives. Apparently, it is obviously being used by certain sources in the international community to try and project which otherwise are peaceful as disturbed situations, and I do not personally feel that we should continue to pay much attention to Amnesty. Let us just ignore what they say and proceed our own ways. [passage omitted]

[Mutasa] Comrade (Maluleke).

[(Maluleke)] Mr Speaker, will the honorable prime minister tell this house what action [words indistinct] our government intends to recommend to sister PTA [Preferential Trade Area] and SADCC nations that they take against Britain for their present stand on economic sanctions against South Africa?

[Mutasa] The honorable prime minister.

[Mugabe] Thank you Mr Speaker. SADCC is currently working on a program of how to sustain the economies of its members in the event of retaliatory measures being taken by South Africa against those members. In that context, of course, we will be examining the situation of those countries which voluntarily have accepted the regime of sanctions that have been recommended by the Commonwealth, and Zimbabwe is one such member. But in so examining, we will also look at the possibility of taking on a joint basis such measures as will enable those countries to try. The question of adopting sanctions is one we leave to the individual members, and so it is a voluntary action, Mr Speaker. No member within SADCC, within the Frontline States forum is compelled by virtue of belonging to that organization or forum to adopt sanctions. Each country makes its own decision as a sovereign state in its own right, and so we cannot compel or recommend to SADCC countries before some of them have adopted sanctions as we have done, recommend to them countermeasures that should be taken against a country which violates sanctions. But we as Zimbabwe, and I am sure that is also the view Zambia adopts — I happen to know — will not endure or tolerate a situation in which as we adopt certain sanctions against South Africa, certain other countries operating within our system, or being facilitated by our system, will be working against those very sanctions that we are trying to adopt.

And this is what I made reference to earlier on when I gave the example of a country, for example, [word indistinct] Britain, not having landing rights here. If we cut off air links with South Africa, what we will be saying is that Zimbabwe will not be flying to South Africa, nor will South Africa be allowed to fly here, nor will South Africa still be allowed to overfly our territory, and certainly it would be a contradiction in gesture if Britain or any other country were allowed to use our territory to operate to South Africa. They will not have landing rights to proceed to South Africa, nor can we allow them to overfly our territory to South Africa.

[Mutasa] Mr (Kay).

[(Kay)] Thank you Mr Speaker. Will the honorable prime minister like to speculate as to how soon the ports of Beira and Maputo will be fully available to us?

[Mutasa] The honorable prime minister.

[Mugabe] Speculating is a dangerous game. I cannot make any guesses, but I understand that perhaps by the end of the year, if the rehabilitation (?task) has taken place in the Beira corridor, and work which has been done — already the dredging of the harbor and so on — will have been completed; but by the end of this year we might be able to transport upward of some 3,000 tons, is it — of, eh, I think it is 3,000 tons; it may be more than that, of goods through Beira. But the dredging is still going on.

The Government of the Netherlands and perhaps other governments are still trying to deepen the harbor and that task will take a little longer. But the rehabilitation of the railway in which exercise Zimbabwe itself is engaged, that should be through, I understand, in a matter of 3 to 4 months if the pace is maintained, but it could take a little longer if that pace is disturbed. And what we need really is a viable railway system and then of course harbor facilities, then of course there is the road in regard to which I understand work has not started. But we will be discussing all these matters in Luanda from tomorrow and we hope that after this meeting we will be clear how far the operations affecting the Beira corridor have gone and how much work still needs to be done. [passage omitted]

Assembly Approves 'Biggest Ever' Defense Budget
MB201843 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1836 GMT 20 AUG 86

[Text] Harare Aug 20 SAPA — Zimbabwe's biggest ever defence budget of ZD 639,521,000 (about R914 million) was approved tonight by the House of Assembly in what is believed to be record time, ZIANA reports. Its passage, lasting barely 15 seconds, contrasted sharply with the usually prolonged and often repetitive arguments on the Defence Ministry.

RSA-IMF 'Collusion,' U.S. UNITA Aid Denounced
MB210730 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] A seminar on Namibia held at the University of Zimbabwe has denounced the collusion between South Africa and the IMF in the economic destabilization of the Frontline States. In a 14-point resolution adopted at the end of the seminar, about 200 academics and scholars also condemned the American Government for its support of the South African-sponsored UNITA bandits in Angola. The participants in the seminar organized by the Southern African Universities Social Sciences Conference and the UN Council for Namibia agreed that the cost of destabilization increases the debt burden of the Frontline States.

The seminar called for immediate comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime. It urged the Nonaligned Movement to consider seriously what effective measures member-countries ought to take against the Western patrons of South Africa and to international corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia.